THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 10,091. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1864.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The City of Washington and Mails of the Europa at New York and Belgian Off Newfoundland.

FIVE DAYS LATER NEWS.

THE DANISH WAR.

Duppel Carried by Storm After a Fierce Conflict.

The Danes Lose Four Hundred Officers, Two Thousand Six Hundred Men and Ninety Guns.

HEAVY LOSSES OF THE PRUSSIANS.

Retreat of the Danish Troops to the Island of Alsen and the Occupation of Jutland Ordered by the Germans.

Informal Meeting of the London Conference.

The German Steamers from New York Overhauled by Danish Cruisers.

The Emperor and Empress of Mexico in Rome.

They Have a Royal and Diplomatic Reception, Visit the Pope, Give a Grand Banquet, and Sail for Mexico.

Effect of the American Congressional Declaration Against an Empire.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

Sudden Halt in Garibaldi's English Tour.

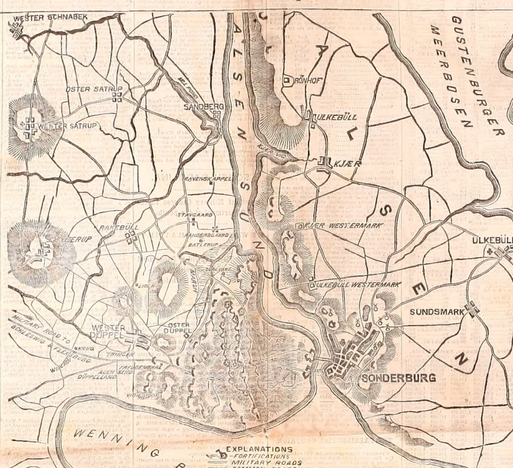
JOE COBURN'S MATCH WITH JEM MACE.

Sinking of the Steamship City of New York,

&c., &c., &c.

THE FALL OF DUPPEL.

Assault and Capture of the Danish Works in Front of Sonderberg by the Austro-Prussian Troops.



The mails of the Europa reached this city from Boston yesterday evening. Our European files and letters are dated to the 16th of April. The main points of the news were anticipated by our telegraphic despatches from Halifax, published in the HERALD last Sunday and yesterday morning.

The steamship City of Washington, Captain Brooks, which left Liverpool at ten o'clock on the morning of the 20th and Queenstown on the 21st April, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

The City of Washington landed six hundred and seventy-nine passengers.

The steamship Belgian (formerly the Hammonia), which left Liverpool at three P. M. on the 21st, and Londonderry on the 22d ult., passed Port au Basque, Newfoundland, at seven o'clock yesterday (Monday) morning, en route to Portland.

The news is five days later than the report of the Europa.

The Parliamentary proceedings in London on the 20th of April were unimportant.

The King of the Belgians had quitted England for home.

The English court had gone to Osborne.

The rumor that it is the intention of the Earl of Carlisle to retire from the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland is pronounced unfounded by the despatches of the Belgian.

A national reform conference had been in session at Manchester.

Explanations were given in both Houses in regard to Mr. Lowe's retirement from the Vice Presidency of the Educational Council, and it was stated that Mr. H. Bruce had been appointed his successor.

The London Telegraph of the 21st of April says:—

The affair of the five Under Secretaries has been settled without difficulty or embarrassing Mr. C. Fortescue, who promptly tendered his own resignation. He has been induced to withdraw it, and will remain in the post he so ably fills at the Colonial Office. The vacancy occasioned by Mr. Bruce's advance to Vice President of the Educational Committee of the Privy Council, will be filled by Mr. Thomas George Baring, now in the India office. The future Under Secretary for India will be a peer, leaving only the usual complement of four Under Secretaries in the House of Commons.

In the House of Commons, on the 19th of April, the policy of the government in regard to Denmark, &c., was debated, but without result.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field had been giving a dinner party at the Palace Hotel, London, to gentlemen friendly to the carrying out of the Atlantic telegraph. Mr. Adams and Mr. John Bright were among the guests, and made speeches of a friendly nature in regard to the relations of England and America.

The Persian Gulf cable had been laid throughout. It is nine hundred miles in length, and works magnificently.

The Bishop of Peterborough is dead.

The Galway Vindicator is informed, on the highest authority, that an influential and well established company is likely to take up the Galway line and run steamers regularly from Galway to America. And it is represented that this company is willing to enter into arrangements for taking the ships, stores, &c., of the old Galway Company.

The French Bourse showed considerable fluctuation. Rentes fell about one-fourth per cent on the 19th of April, closing at 67f. 35c.

In the Italian Parliament the Minister of Marine had presented his budget, and had introduced a bill to raise a credit of seven million francs to be applied to the construction of iron-plated ships.

The Emperor of Austria has adjourned the International Exhibition which was to have taken place at Vienna in 1866.

A despatch from Madrid of the 19th of April, says:—

The Spanish troops in St. Domingo have captured the town of Palama; but the decisive campaign will be deferred until autumn.

The inquiry into the loss of the Bohemian off Portland was progressing at Liverpool.

The Cunard screw steamship Olympus, which should have left Liverpool on the 19th, was detained until the 20th, and would sail a few hours later than the City of Washington.

The Germania arrived at Southampton on the 19th of April.

The steamship America, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 22d of April.

The steamship City of Cork, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 22d of April.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

The Alleged Report of the Secretary of the Rebel Navy.

In the House of Commons, on the 18th of April, Lord R. Cecil asked the Attorney General whether he still considered that a certain alleged report of Mr. Mallory, the Secretary to the Confederate navy, was of a character entirely unquestionable. (Laughter.) He also wished to know whether he would lay on the table the despatch of Mr. Seward having reference to that report.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said the noble lord had given him an opportunity of assuring the House that when he referred to the document on a previous occasion and used the word "unquestionable," his meaning was simply this: that never having heard at the time a doubt suggested that the document was not what it purported to be, and knowing that it was treated as such by Mr. Seward, *and sent as such by Mr. Adams to her Majesty's government*—(opposition cheers)—and being ignorant of the peculiar form in which such documents are presented to the Confederate government, and also not being aware at the time of what was pointed out in the course of the debate as to the reasons for doubting the genuineness of the documents, he, under those circumstances, did in the *simplicity of his heart* believe that it was what it purported to be, and it was in that sense that he spoke of it as "unquestionable," because he supposed the House would be of opinion that if it had emanated from Mr. Mallory, and been presented to the Confederate Congress, it would have been an unquestionable document. (Laughter.) The letter of Mr. Mallory and Mr. Adams would be laid on the table.

Mr. LAYARD—No; the letter of Lord Lyons.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL—Yes; the letter of Lord Lyons will be laid on the table.

THE DANISH WAR.

Duppel Taken by the Allies—Two Thousand Danes Taken Prisoners—The Redoubts Stormed by the Prussians—Heavy Loss of the Prussians in Killed and Wounded—Rejoicings in Berlin—Large Number of the Danes Killed and Wounded.

COPENHAGEN, April 18—1:28 P. M.

The Commander-in-Chief of the army at Duppel announces that at eleven o'clock this morning an attack was being made by the enemy upon the intrenchments.

GRAVENSTEIN, April 18—5:20 P. M.

The assault upon the Danish works at Duppel was delivered at ten this morning.

Redoubts No. 1 to No. 7, together with the communications to the rear, were occupied by the Prussians, while the Brigade Raven took redoubts Nos. 8, 9 and 10, and the tête-de-pont. The bridge was destroyed.

Up to the present time fifty-one Danish officers and 2,000 privates have been brought in prisoners.

GRAVENSTEIN, April 19, 1864.

The Danish loss yesterday amounted to between eighty and one hundred officers, among whom are General Duplat and two colonels, killed. Four thousand men are *hors de combat*.

The Prussian loss in killed and wounded in yesterday's assault upon Duppel amounts to two generals, sixty officers and six hundred privates. The Prussians captured eighty-three cannon and many Danish flags.

By the capture of the forts on the heights of Dybbol two thousand six hundred Danish soldiers, forty officers and ninety guns fell into the hands of the Prussians.

The Tete Dupont, on the mainland, which the Danes held for a short time, has been taken, and the bridges burnt and destroyed.

The Danes have crossed into the Island of Alsen.

The Rolf Krake arrived too late to take part in the defence of the works.

She was struck by some shells and retired.

The Danish General Duplat is killed.

The Prussians have also lost a great many officers.

Another despatch from Gravenstein places the Prussian loss at Duppel in the assault on the 18th of April at two generals, sixty officers and six hundred privates, killed and wounded.

A Hamburg despatch announces that the Isle of Alsen had been occupied by the Prussians.

BERLIN, April 18, 1864.

The Dybbol redoubts were captured this morning by the Prussian troops.

Two thousand Danes were made prisoners.

The official Staats-Anzeiger of to-day states:—

On the 14th inst. General Mounter made an expedition to Jutland, and carried off a considerable amount of military stores.

The same paper further announces from Gravenstein that on the night of the 16th inst. the Danish outposts before Forts Nos. 5 and 6 were driven in by the Prussians, who took sixty prisoners.

BERLIN, April 18—Evening.

The King has sent the following telegraphic message to Prince Frederic Charles of Prussia, whose headquarters are at Spitzberg, near Gravenstein:—

Next to the Lord of Hosts I have to thank my splendid army and thy leadership for the glorious victory of this day. Express to the troops my highest acknowledgment and my royal thanks for their performances.

WILHELM.

BERLIN, April 18—Evening.

The victory before Duppel was announced by salutes this evening. Great crowds of people surrounded the royal palace, cheering the King and Queen of Prussia and singing the Prussian national hymn. Their Majesties appeared on the balcony and thanked the people and bowed to them. Hearty cheers were given also for the army. Many houses were magnificently illuminated.

BERLIN, April 19, 1864.

The *Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* says:—We learn that the occupation of the whole of Jutland has been resolved upon as a pledge for the indemnification of those Prussian and German subjects who have suffered losses by Danish piracy. It is also announced that the Prussians will energetically contend at the Conference for the rights of nationalities.

Danish Account of the Fall of Duppel.

Our despatches by the Belgian, off Newfoundland, report, under date of the 22d of April:—The Danish account of the fall of Duppel says the terrible fire from the Prussian artillery destroyed redoubts Nos. 4, 5 and 6, which were then taken by the enemy.

The left wing of the Duppel position was consequently given up, and the Danish troops were compelled to fall back with great loss.

The evacuation of the right wing took place under more favorable circumstances, but also with considerable loss.

The greater part of four regiments was annihilated.

The *tête de pont* was demolished by the Prussian artillery, but was defended until the Danish army had crossed to the Island of Alsen.

The Prussians captured two thousand six hundred Danes, four hundred officers and ninety guns.

Hostilities were to be suspended from ten till six o'clock during the 19th of April, to allow the Danes to evacuate. The bombardment would then recommence.

Effect of the Fall of Duppel in England.

[From the London Post (government organ), April 19.]

Superior numbers have triumphed, and the Prussians have succeeded in capturing the Duppel redoubts. Such is the intelligence which was last evening transmitted by telegraph to every part of Europe, and which will everywhere out of Germany be hailed with feelings of the deepest regret. Denmark, unfortunately, failed to secure material assistance from any of her sister States, but she unquestionably commanded the sympathies of the entire civilized world. Small almost to insignificance, she unhesitatingly accepted the challenge of the two most important military Powers of Central Europe, and, in defence of all that a country holds dear, maintained a struggle in which she knew only too well that she would finally be overcome. Having withstood the shocks of war and the ravages of time for upwards of a thousand years, she refused to resign her independence at the mere bidding of a powerful foe. * * * Their mighty adversaries have at length taken heart of grace and advanced to the assault. After a struggle which, when the details are known, will doubtless prove to have been an obstinate and a bloody one, the Danes were obliged to give way, and the Prussians were left in possession of the much coveted and long contested Duppel redoubts.

For this result we were not unprepared. The success of a siege is, under any circumstances, a *mere question of time*, and the intelligence which has reached us of the progress lately made by the besiegers left no room for doubt that the Danish position was in imminent jeopardy. The latest telegrams had informed us that the Prussians had pushed their parallels within a few hundred yards of the redoubts, and it was apparent that the assault could not be much longer postponed. Yesterday morning it was made, and, so far as we can gather from the telegrams which have as yet reached us, with complete success. The Prussians would seem to have attacked the left of the Danish position, while an Austrian brigade made an assault upon the right. The redoubts, numbered from 1 to 7, commanding the Wenning Bund and the approaches from the southwest, were assailed by the Prussians, while their allies, advancing from Rakebull, attacked the redoubts 8, 9 and 10, which have hitherto covered the Danish position on its northern and northwestern aspect. The victors claim to have taken prisoners fifty-one officers and two thousand privates; but this proportion is so extraordinary as to induce grave doubts respecting the accuracy of the return. That the Danes may have lost many prisoners is probable enough; but in matters of this kind we have learnt from experience that it is unsafe to rely upon the statements which reach us from the German camp. The bridge connecting the Island of Alsen with the main land has, of course, been destroyed by the retreating Danes.

It would be premature to express an opinion upon the probable results of the fall of Duppel. Regarded purely from a strategical point of view, there can be little doubt that, although the Danes might maintain their position for some little time behind the town of Sonderburg, they would eventually be obliged to abandon it. In losing Duppel it must be confessed that they have lost their strongest post. But it is not alone in a military aspect that the relative positions of the belligerents are to be regarded. A conference will be held within the present week, and it is not improbable that an armistice will be agreed to by the plenipotentiaries whilst still on the threshold of their negotiations. The Prussians have pushed forward their military operations with more than ordinary energy during the past fortnight, apparently with the object of securing some military success before diplomacy compelled them to sheath their swords and withdraw their cannon. It is to be hoped that they are now satisfied. They have achieved what, perhaps, in Germany will be taken for military glory. *Schleswig is now entirely in their possession, and they possess in the amplest sense of the word their much desired material guarantee.* Let us hope that yesterday's has been the last day's carnage of this most wicked and most cruel war.

The Allies Ordered to Occupy the Entire Province of Jutland—Fredericia to be Besieged.

SONDERBURG, April 19, 1864.

Hostilities will be suspended from ten o'clock A. M. until six o'clock P. M. to-day, to allow the Danes to evacuate Sonderburg. If the place be not evacuated by that time the bombardment will be commenced.

SONDERBURG, April 19—Evening.

The Danish line-of-battle ship Skjold, together with twenty-two other vessels, are in sight near Horup Hav.

GRAVENSTEIN, April 20—Morning.

Immediately after the storming of the Tete du Pont on Sonderberg, the greater part of the troops and artillery were ordered into Jutland to occupy the whole of that province and to besiege Fredericia.

Operations on the Island of Alsen.

GRAVENSTEIN, April 17—Evening.

Captain Hoffmuller and Lieutenant Hassel, of the Fifteenth regiment of infantry, landed this afternoon with sixteen men on the island of Alsen. They drove away some Danish soldiers and spiked the two guns of a Danish battery. Large masses of the enemy being then observed issuing from the adjoining wood, the Prussians withdrew to their positions without loss, carrying away with them all the war material and ammunition.

The Danish Blockade.

The supplement to the London *Gazette* announces that the ports of Dantzic and Pilau will be blockaded from the 14th.

The Very Latest.

LONDON, April 22, 1864.

Danish affairs are without change.

The Conference.

The Conference was to meet in London on the day the City of Washington left Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, April 21, 1864.

Some members of the Conference met in London on the 20th. The representative of the German Diet was absent, and the Conference adjourned to the 25th.

LONDON, April 21, 1864.

The London *Times* says some members of the Conference met at the official residence of First Lord of the Treasury yesterday, but owing to the absence of M. de Beust, the meeting was adjourned till Monday next.

The *Constitutionnel* of Paris, April 20, says that while France intends to maintain the treaty of 1852, the French government would not feel entitled to dispose of the duchies before the populations have been consulted, though as regards the principle of universal suffrage, the usages of a country must be taken as a guide.

BERLIN, April 20, 1864.

As the British Cabinet has fixed the 20th instant as the date of the meeting of the Conference without the consent of the German Powers, and without considering that Baron Von Beust cannot arrive in London for a few days, the Prussian representatives in London have received instructions not to be present at the opening of the Conference as fixed by England.

It is asserted that the Austrian representatives have received similar instructions.

The German Steamers and the Danes.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF THE BAVARIA BY A DANISH FRIGATE—THE HANSA OVERHAULED—THE GERMANIA DELAYED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

The steamer Bavaria, which left Hamburg on the 17th, and was to have sailed from Southampton on the 20th of April for New York, was captured off the mouth of the Weser by a Danish frigate. She had a large number of passengers on board, and ship and cargo were valued at £120,000. Four ships were captured at the same place on the 19th of April.

The Germania from New York at Southampton would not proceed to Hamburg. She had landed her passengers and would probably discharge her cargo at Southampton.

The Hansa which arrived at Bremen April 16 from New York was stopped at the mouth of the Weser by the Danish frigate Niels Juel, but after an examination of her papers was allowed to pursue her course.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN VON SANTIN, OF THE HANSA.

BREMERHAVEN, April 16, 1864.

Captain Von Santin, of the Hansa, arrived here this morning from New York, reports as follows:—

Yesterday evening, when off Dunkelwerden, near Wangeroog, the Hansa was brought to by a shot from the Danish frigate Niels Juel, which came alongside within about twenty paces of us, whose commander ordered me to come on board the Niels Juel with the Hansa's papers. Declining to comply with his order as far as myself was concerned, a second shot was fired at the Hansa, which, owing to the shortness of the distance between the vessels, nearly blinded us.

A boat was then immediately equipped and lowered from the Hansa, and the papers given to the first officer to deliver to the commander of the Niels Juel. After examination of our papers we were allowed to proceed. Our first officer states that he was treated with the greatest civility by the officers of the Niels Juel.

THE LATEST.

SOUTHAMPTON, April 20, 1864.

The Germania has come into dock. Her cargo will be transhipped into a vessel chartered for Hamburg under the English flag. The Germania did not proceed to Hamburg, but will remain and sail hence for New York direct on the 4th of May.

THE CAPTURE OF THE BAVARIA CONTRADICTED.

LIVERPOOL, April 21, 1864.

The reported capture of the steamship Bavaria by a Danish frigate proves unfounded. She reached Southampton on the night of the 20th. She sails for New York this evening.

The Danes have retreated from Duppel to the island of Alsen.

THE MEXICAN EMPIRE.

Arrival of the Emperor Maximilian in Rome—Letter from Napoleon on the Issue of the Mexican Question, &c.

The Emperor Maximilian arrived at Rome on the 18th of April. His reception was brilliant.

The French military bands played as he passed through the streets.

The subscriptions to the new Mexican loan were said to be large, and it was already quoted at 1½ per cent premium.

The Emperor had addressed the following letter, dated April 15, to M. Fould, Minister of Finance:—

The happy solution of the Mexican affair creates in me a desire to see the country profit by the first repayment of the expenses of the war by diminishing taxes. Be good enough, therefore, to see if it be not possible to effect the immediate suppression of the second decime registration fee, only preserving of the general law prepared by the Council of State those arrangements which may be strictly necessary for balancing the budget. This measure, together with the hopes of peace, which every day become more certain, will contribute, I trust, to the development of prosperity.

The Emperor in Rome.

ROYAL AUDIENCES, VISITS AND A GRAND DINNER.

ROME, April 20—Evening.

The Emperor and Empress of Mexico will leave Rome at three o'clock this afternoon, and will embark this evening at Civita Vecchia for Mexico.

They had an audience with the Pope yesterday.

They have visited the Basilica of the Vatican, the ex-King of Naples, the Neapolitan royal family and Cardinal Antonelli.

Yesterday morning their Majesties gave a dinner party followed by a reception, which was attended by the Cardinals, the Pontifical ministers, the diplomatic corps and the Roman nobility.

Previous to their departure for Civita Vecchia this afternoon the Emperor and Empress of Mexico attended mass at the Vatican.

The Pope afterwards returned the visit of their Majesties.

Arrival of the Mexican Minister in Paris.

[Paris (April 15) correspondence of the London Times.]

M. Hidalgo, who is named Minister Plenipotentiary at Paris for Mexico, arrived here to-day from Miramar. He brings a notification of the acceptance of the throne, and letters from the Mexican Emperor to Napoleon III.

GARIBALDI'S TOUR.

His Visit to England Brought to a Sudden Close—The General to Leave the Country—Ill Health Alleged as the Cause—The French Emperor Said to Have Constrained the Government, &c.

It was suddenly announced on Monday, the 18th of April, that General Garibaldi was unwell; that he was unequal to the excitement through which he was passing, and that, in deference to the recommendation of his medical advisers, he would bring his sojourn in England to a speedy termination—quitting London, *en route* for Caprera, on the 22d of April.

The London *News* of the 19th of April says:—

Until within these few hours Garibaldi was unaware that his visit was to be cut short. The ground alleged is ill health. Mr. Ferguson, M. D., does not say that Garibaldi must go home, nor anything like it. What the General wants is a week's repose, such as Mr. Seely gave him. After a proper interval of quiet he might be allowed to visit a selected few of the municipal towns of the North. All this, of course, is said on the assumption that the state of the General's health is really the reason for cutting short his visit. It is said, however, that some great persons have condescended to be jealous of the husbandman of Caprera. Moreover, cool heads among us think that the Garibaldian fever has gone far enough. Nobody can tell what may come of a popular excitement so intense as that we now see. Evidently the General is *de trop*—then to Caprera with Garibaldi.

The London *Star* says:—The story was in every mouth that a pressure had been brought to bear by the French government, and that the English government, *desirous to remove all cause of ill feeling from the mind of an ally*, had made a direct and personal appeal to Garibaldi to induce him to cut short his visit and leave the country. On the other hand, it is only fair to state that we have received assurances from some whose authority is likewise entitled to credit that Garibaldi has not been influenced in any way by the British government.

The London *Post* says:—The General will go to Cornwall on Friday, the 22d of April, to visit Colonel Peard—"Garibaldi's Englishman,"—and after staying with him for two days, will sail from Plymouth for Caprera in the Duke of Sutherland's yacht.

It is stated that the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland had determined to accompany Garibaldi to his home.

Notwithstanding his alleged indisposition, Garibaldi attended the Crystal Palace again on the 18th of April, according to programme, to receive the addresses from various trade organizations, &c., and about 25,000 people were present.

When the Polish delegation appeared Garibaldi exclaimed, "Generous Englishmen, abandon not Poland." To the Swiss deputation he also said, "And you, also, I hope that you will not allow poor Poland to die."

Garibaldi passed the 19th of April in comparitive quiet.

On the 19th of April Earl Clarendon in the House of Lords, and Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons emphatically denied that Garibaldi's speedy departure was owing to suggestions by the government, and scouted the idea that the Emperor Napoleon had made any application of the kind or that such an application would be listened to.

The Latest News.

LIVERPOOL, April 21, 1864.

Garibaldi is reported to have consented to reconsider his determination to quit England on the 22d.

LONDON, April 21, 1864.

At a meeting of the Garibaldi Committee last night it was resolved that the General be asked to rest awhile and then visit six or eight of our provincial towns. The deputation that presented the request was so far successful that the General consented to reconsider his determination. He said, to the deputation—"I much desire to visit my old friends in Newcastle and in the North." In the course of the day it will be known whether or not he leaves to-morrow.

THE RECEPTION AT GUILDHALL—FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON PRESENTED TO GARIBALDI.

LONDON, April 20, 1864.

The excitement in the metropolis to witness Garibaldi's visit to the city to-day was very great. The whole line of the route was thronged with thousands of people. The weather was that of a splendid summer's day.

At eleven o'clock the traffic in the principal streets was closed, and afterwards some two thousand of the Metropolitan police lined Cheapside and the Poultry, across to the Mansion House, Princes street and Moorgate street, the city police lining St. Paul's churchyard and Kent street.

The General reached the Guildhall about one o'clock.

The reception he met with along the line was most enthusiastic.

He replied to the address presenting him with the freedom of the city with animation.

The London *Globe* says that General Garibaldi, and others in his name, have accepted absolutely or conditionally invitations to above sixty different places. His kindness disinclined him to refuse any, so he accepted all.

The London *Herald* says Garibaldi will issue a farewell address to the people of England before his departure.

NAPOLEON AND GARIBALDI.

The Paris *Moniteur* of April 20 contradicts the assertion in some of the papers that General Garibaldi's English visit was to be cut short at the instigation of the French government.

The very latest despatches, by the Belgian off Newfoundland, dated on the 22d April, say the Garibaldi fever continued in London. Strong assertions continued to be made that a government pressure had been exerted to bring about his departure from England—ministerial denials to the contrary notwithstanding.

A preliminary meeting at the Duke of Sutherland's to raise a fund to secure a permanent income to the General and family resulted in £2,000 being subscribed on the spot.

The City of New York.

THE WRECK OF THE VESSEL BREAKS UP AND DISAPPEARS.

Late advices from the scene of the wreck of the steamer City of New York state that the vessel had completely listed over to her starboard side and settled down considerably. No further attempts would be made to lift her, and when as much cargo as possible had been removed she would be handed over to her insurers.

A later despatch announces that the hull of the City of New York had parted in three and disappeared beneath the water. A strong southwest wind had previously prevailed.

France.

La France of April 20 says it is asserted that it is impossible to sufficiently examine the bill re-arranging the fees. The government will, therefore, confine itself this year to decreeing a suppression of half a decime upon the registration fee, and will bring this subject for debate before the Corps Legislatif in the next session.

The Prize Ring.

JOE COBURN'S MATCH WITH JEM MACE—INFLUENCE OF THE PRICE OF GOLD ON THE AFFAIR.

[From Bell's Life in London, April 16.]

In our last we informed our readers that Joe Coburn had intimated that he had sent articles and fifty pounds for the purpose of making a match with Jem Mace, according to his own challenge—viz: to fight for five hundred pounds a side in Ireland, Coburn to receive one hundred pounds towards his expenses. We have since received the following letter from the editor of the New York Clipper:—

TO THE EDITOR OF BELL'S LIFE.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK CLIPPER, March 28,
No. 29 ANN STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

SIR—With this letter please find a check for £50 from Joseph Coburn, as the first deposit for his match with James Mace. Coburn understands that Mace will give him the sum of £100 and fight in Ireland for a certain amount of money to be named in the articles of agreement, and herewith accepts that challenge. Coburn or his representative will meet Mace at the office of *Bell's Life* on Tuesday, the 31st day of May, 1864, to sign articles. Admiring the straightforward, manly challenge of James Mace, Coburn takes this as the most direct method of replying so as to avoid any newspaper controversy. Although at the present high rate of exchange, by Coburn's acceptance of the same, it is equivalent to fighting at almost two to one, he is willing to forego the increased expense for the sake of meeting the Champion of England, to contend in manly style for the championship of the world, the champion's belt of England being out of the question. He trusts that Mace will lose no time in covering his £50, and that you will be kind enough to notify him of the fact in care of the New York *Clipper*, at your earliest convenience, so as to give him sufficient time to be in England during the latter part of May. Very respectfully, yours, NED JAMES.

On behalf of Frank Queen and Joe Coburn.

It will be seen by this letter that Coburn has not sent articles, although he has taken the more important step of sending his £50 to bind the match, and in this he has done well, seeing that there will be many preliminaries to settle between the men before signing articles, which can only be arranged either by themselves or their deputies. As soon as we received the above letter we communicated with Mace's agent, who telegraphed to Jem for instructions, and has since called to say Mace will be at our office on Wednesday with the ready, and that Jem will be happy to meet Coburn as soon as possible after his arrival in London.

We learn from private sources that the bill for £50 which the proprietors of the *Clipper* sent to us on behalf of Coburn, which in ordinary times would cost $250, could not be obtained for less than $412—owing to the enormous premium on gold—so that, if all Joe's money is to be sent through in this manner, his £600 will cost him something like two thirds more. Coburn declares he means fighting, and so do his friends. He is about the same height and build as Jem Mace, but will probably weigh a few pounds more, being a more fleshy man than our champion. He is said to be the best scienced man in the States, and Izzy Lazarus (no mean judge) has a high opinion of him. He has appeared thrice in the American prize ring. He fought a draw with Ned Price on May 1, 1856, near Boston, the battle lasting two hundred minutes, during which one hundred and sixty rounds were fought, and this with only four days' training, if training it could be called. On November 18, 1857, he defeated Harry Gribben, an opponent of Jem Clarke, of Liverpool, in twenty-one rounds, thirty minutes, for £100 a side; and on May 5, last year, he defeated Mike McCoole, for the American Championship and £200 a side, in sixty-seven rounds and seventy minutes. He had several minor mills for love, but the particulars are not recorded. He is, we hear, a great favorite in New York, and has made himself many friends among English visitors by his civility and attention in showing them the "lions."

India and China.

The following had been received in London by telegraph via Suez:—

BOMBAY, March 30, 1864.

Exchange 2s. 1⅛d. Money easier. Freights declining.

CALCUTTA, March 30, 1864.

Shirtings improving. Twist unchanged. Exchange 2s. 1⅜d. Freights unchanged.

BOMBAY, March 30, 1864.

Piece goods, 7 lbs., 9 rs., 4 as. Twist 12½ annas. Linseed 6r. 2a. Copper 68r. Exchange on London 2s. 1⅛d. Government 4 per cents, 94¼; 5½ per cents 111¼. Money easier. Freights declining.

SHANGHAE, March 9, 1864.

Tea firm. Silks unaltered. Exchange 6s. 6¼d.

CANTON, March 16, 1864.

Cotton goods unchanged. Tea declining. Exchange 4s. 10¾d.

Commercial Intelligence.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

In the London money market the funds were steady. The demand for money on the 20th of April was moderately supplied, and there was more abundance. There was less fear of a further advance in the bank minimum, though there was still some pressure.

[From the London Times (City Article) April 21.]

A very perceptible change occurred in the tone of the discount market yesterday. The applications at bank were moderate and the supply of money at other establishments seemed fully equal to the demand. In the Stock Exchange there was comparatively ease. Short loans opened at five per cent. All the stock markets were active, and in foreign securities there was increased dulness. The share market and banks were most affected by the general feeling of depression.

The London *Times* of the 19th, in its city article, noticing a rally of one per cent in the Confederate Loan on the previous day, attributes it partly to the open defiance of France on the Mexican question by the House of Representatives at Washington, and also ascribes to the same cause a reaction on the Paris Bourse. The announcement that the House of Representatives had unanimously voted that the federal government will never recognize or tolerate a monarchy in Mexico, has, however, says the London *Times*, much less significance than if it had proceeded from the Senate, and will probably be ignored or retracted.

Satterthwaite's circular says business in American securities has been exceedingly restricted, and the continental demand has entirely ceased.

LONDON, April 22, 1864.

Consols, 91⅛ a 91¼ for money.

Illinois Central shares, 14c. a 15c. discount. Erie shares, 67 a 68.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £407,000.

PARIS, April 20—3:30 P. M.

The Bourse has again been excited. Rentes opened at

CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, May 2—6 P. M.

The stock market opened dull to-day. There was very little business doing, and prices were down one to four per cent. The disposition seems to be to hold off until after the result of the approaching contest in Virginia is announced. The public do not seem inclined, even with the present comparatively low prices, to invest in stocks, because, with the majority, there seems to be a settled conviction that the Army of the Potomac, under its present sagacious and indomitable leader, will soon make a page of history that will glorify the name of our Northern soldiers. In a few days more we will probably be in possession of the desired information, after which there will be a return of stirring times in the share market. Compared with Saturday's sales, New York Central sold at the same, but was off before the close of the call; Erie Railroad declined ½, Erie preferred 1, Hudson River 1, Reading 1½, Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien 1, Michigan Central 2, Michigan Southern 2½, Illinois Central 1½, Cleveland and Pittsburg 1½, Galena and Chicago 1½, Cleveland and Toledo ½, Chicago and Rock Island 2, Pittsburg and Fort Wayne ½, Chicago and Northwestern 2½, Cumberland Coal 2½, and Mariposa 2. Harlem advanced 6 per cent, Canton Company 1, and Quicksilver Mining 2.

The market was still weaker in the afternoon. New York Central closed at the second meeting of the Brokers' Board at 132½, Erie 112, Erie preferred 106½, Hudson River 133, Reading 133, Michigan Central 135½, Michigan Southern 91½, Illinois Central 124, Cleveland and Pittsburg 106, Galena and Chicago 121, Chicago and Rock Island 110, Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien 60, Toledo and Wabash 60, Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, ex-dividend, 109½, Chicago and Northwestern 61, Pacific Mail 224, Quicksilver Mining 71, and Canton Company 44½.

Gold opened weak in the morning at 178½, and declined to 177½, the highest point touched during the day being the opening figure. The speculators begin to tremble over the prospect of an early victory by General Grant in Virginia, and, simultaneous with it, no doubt, the success of General Sherman in the Southwest, which two events they, as well as the whole Northern people, anticipate will virtually crush the rebellion and cut down the premium on gold to twenty or thirty per cent. A falling off in the demand for gold for duties has also had the effect of reducing the rate of premium.

The following table shows the totals of the bank statement at the commencement of the present year, with those of the six past weeks:—

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Jan. 2..	$174,714,465	25,161,935	6,103,331	140,280,866
Mar. 26..	199,372,439	20,423,504	5,814,136	168,316,904
April 2..	203,993,131	19,527,665	5,795,928	171,161,297
April 9..	204,333,192	20,924,257	5,504,511	170,512,020
April 16.	198,703,629	21,637,670	5,779,650	163,350,700
April 23.	196,286,723	24,868,203	6,079,947	161,975,160
April 30.	194,157,496	24,087,343	6,020,078	164,678,919

—The bank statement does not possess any feature calculated either for rejoicing or to cause the least alarm. The loan and discount line has lessened in amount to the extent of $2,129,223, while the deposits have increased $2,600,753. The specie has decreased $780,860, and the circulation has fallen off $52,969.

The amount of the new national bank issues which was in circulation on the 15th ult. was as follows:—

Fives.......... $7,012,200 Above tens.... $641,000
Tens.......... 8,207,000
Total.......................................$15,860,200

Dean Richmond, in his speech accepting the Presidency of the New York Central Railroad Company, said that in doing so he would inform the stockholders that he had no family which it was necessary to be looked after and established in places, and that as long as he retained the power the supplies for the road should be purchased from those who would furnish the cheapest.

...

SOAP.—600 boxes castile sold at 21c.

SPICES.—100 cases nutmegs sold at private terms.

SUGAR was very dull, with sales of only 300 hhds. Cuba, at 16½c. a 18c. Stock in New York May 1:—Cuba, 22,704 hhds.; Porto Rico, 2,801 hhds.; New Orleans, 1,563 hhds.; English Island, 81 hhds. Total, 27,149 hhds. Boxes, 11,122; bags 75,531; melado, 125 hhds.

TOBACCO.—The market was dull, without transactions to note. Below we give a statement of the stock of American for the month of April at the New York Tobacco Inspection, and also the stock of Spanish tobacco.

AMERICAN TOBACCO.

	Ky.	Va.& N.C.	Ohio.	Md.	Total hhds.
Stock on hand April 1, '64	15,134	2	19	5	15,160
Received since	2,505	—	—	—	2,506
Total	17,639	2	19	5	17,665
Delivered since	3,738	1	5	—	3,744
Stock on hand May 1, '64	13,901	1	14	5	13,921
Stock on hand May 1, '63	29,609	4	11	—	29,714

SPANISH TOBACCO.

	Havana. bls.	Cuba. bbls.	Yara. bbls.	Cien. bbls.
Stock on hand April 1, '64	8,701	221	253	87
Received since	3,624	116	50	183
Total	12,315	337	303	270
Delivered since	5,146	116	98	74
Stock on hand May 2, '64	7,169	221	205	196
Stock on hand May 1, '63	1,970	91	1,881	—

WHISKEY.—Receipts, 800 bbls. Market unsettled, and 5c. better at the close. Sales 4,000 bbls., at $1 16 a $1 20—closing at the latter price.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Fremont Convention in Cleveland.

The *New Nation* (the Washington organ of General Fremont) of the 23d ult. contains an announcement to the effect that the friends of General Fremont are to hold a convention in Cleveland on the 21st of May. It calls upon the Fremont men to hold township conventions, &c., and advises every one "at once to give up all idea of taking part in the Baltimore Convention."

The St. Louis *Westliche Post* learns that the Cleveland Convention will be called to meet on the 19th of May, and says:—

We should have preferred a somewhat later day. As it is, our party must act with great energy and speed. The *New Nation* recommends that the platform to be adopted by this Convention should be confined to three or four resolutions, as the following:—

The immediate abolition of slavery by constitutional amendment.

The upholding of the Monroe doctrine.

The maintenance of the liberties guaranteed by the constitution and the election of a President who is possessed of the necessary energy, ability and devotion, to carry out the details of the policy.

These are, to be sure, the chief points of the radical platform; but one and an indispensable point has been unaccountably omitted: we mean the one term principle. As for the rest, we are also in favor of short and concise platforms. Our security rests not so much in a platform, the execution of which nobody can control, as in the personal character of our candidate.

...

President and Vice President, under the motto, "Liberty, equality and fraternity."

Mr. Lincoln.

[From the Newburyport Herald (republican).]

The number of republican papers advocating a postponement of the National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President is increasing. All the Boston papers take that direction. This indicates a fall in Lincoln stock. If the convention is postponed he will not be nominated; there is no chance for him; and if the convention is not postponed his election will depend on two things—success in the administration measures in finance and war between this and November, and the support of the Germans.

[From the Albany Statesman (republican).]

A pack of sharks, hungry, villanous and incorrigible, have fastened upon the public treasury and depleted it at the rate of millions monthly; that the patronage of the federal government has been bestowed upon those with whom the electors, if allowed an exercise of choice, would have absolutely refused all dealings, until high places of trust are held by known and convicted cormorants, and men drive fast horses and live in freestone houses, purchased with United States greenbacks, who ought to be pegging shoes in State prisons.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times* writes:—Strange as it may appear, although most all of the States appear to be instructing for Lincoln, the leading republicans doubt his nomination. They say it will be like the Baltimore Convention of 1844, that threw overboard Van Buren and nominated Polk, although most of the delegates were instructed for Van Buren. The certainty that Lincoln's renomination will produce a formidable split in the party, which no other man would be likely to do, they are confident will induce the convention to cast him aside for another.

It appears that the democrats have carried Springfield, Illinois, Mr. Lincoln's own home, by a rousing majority. The telegraph kept shady about it—how strange.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Charles Francis Adams.

The New Haven *Journal* suggests for the Presidency the name of Charles F. Adams, our present minister to Great Britain. It says "We fear he is too honest and able a statesman to be President, but we really should like to have his name canvassed by the scheming politicians."

Fred. Douglas (Black Man).

Elizur Wright, one of the Insurance Commissioners of Massachusetts, avows his preference, in a published letter, for Fred. Douglas, as a Presidential candidate. He adds:—"I have often passed for a black man when I have been known only by my writings, and consider it rather complimentary to my moral character and intellectual calibre."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Important Military Changes in the Department of the South.

REWARD OF BRAVERY.

Medals of Honor Awarded to Distinguished Privates and Non-Commissioned Officers Serving Before Charleston,

&c., &c., &c.

Mr. Galen H. Osborne's Despatch.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., April 28, 1864.

CHANGES AMONG COMMANDING OFFICERS.

The topic most talked about in the Department of the South is the change of commanders. General Gillmore has been relieved from duty here, and is succeeded by Brigadier General John P. Hatch, who will assume command in a day or two. Brigadier General Wm. Birney, of the colored troops, takes General Hatch's place in Florida. General Terry is succeeded in the command of the Northern district by General Schimmelfennig. Colonel W. W. H. Davis, One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, relieves Colonel J. B. Howell, in command of the Hilton Head district. Colonel H. M. Hoyt, Fifty-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, takes command of the post of Hilton Head, vice Colonel Redfield Duryee, of the Sixth Connecticut.

THE FIFTY-FOURTH MASSACHUSETTS ON THE ALERT.

The Fifty-fourth Massachusetts (colored) regiment made an important capture on Friday evening of last week. A force of sixteen rebels, while making a night reconnoissance in Vincent's creek, on Morris Island, was detected and captured, without the loss of a man on our side. The affair has given the Fifty-fourth an enviable reputation.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions have occurred in the Department of the South during the past week, Gen. Gillmore, by authority of the President of the United States, having issued the commissions to the officers of colored troops:—

Sergeant Robert Elliott, Third Rhode Island heavy artillery, to be second lieutenant in the same regiment.

Sergeant Major William Dingavin, Third Rhode Island heavy artillery, to be second lieutenant in the same regiment.

Private Joseph W. Dickinson, Thirty-ninth Illinois...

...

ton, Co. K; Edward Brown, Co. H. Privates Alico Dean, Co. B; Benjamin Washington, Co. E; Charles Lucas, Co. G; Moses Simmons, Co. H.

Third United States Colored Troops.—Sergeants Alfred Booth, Co. C; George Finneman, Co. D; Samuel Beaverly, Co. F; Collins Allen, Co. G; Charles Parsons, Co. K; Henry Pate, Co. D; Thos. Hany, Co. K. Corporal Green Steward, Co. H. Privates Milford Brummell, Co. C; Clinton Thomas, Co. E; Jeremiah Moore, Co. E; Wm. Franklin, Co. F; James D. Weeks, Co. G; David Ramsay, Co. H; C. W. Bra[illegible], Co. F; John M. Wilson, Co. F; Wm. Roberts, Co. B; Richard Adams, Co. A; Edward Somall, Jr.

The Decline in the Price of Butter, and the Cause.

The butter market yesterday was somewhat firmer, with a good supply on hand, and holders were expecting a slight advance on the quotations of the previous day, which ranged, according to quality, from thirty to thirty-five cents, in the wholesale market, and from thirty-five to forty-five cents at retail. Speculators were rather despondent at the prospect of a still greater decline in prices when the new grass butter reaches the market, which will be about the 15th of May; and, in the meantime, large quantities of the butter now on hand are being shipped to England by large dealers, who hope to save themselves by the difference in the rate of exchange between London and New York. Some of the knowing ones, however, have little faith in the wisdom of such an enterprise, as the butter now in market is unfit for shipping, and can realize but a mere nominal price when brought into competition with the native productions of England, Ireland and Scotland.

Farmers from the butter growing regions report that the recent rains have had the most beneficial effect upon vegetation, and dairy farms promise to be more productive this season than in any previous year since 1860, and speculators declare—very reluctantly, however—that prices must come down; though they try by every possible device to keep them up to the highest figure. The recent decline may be attributed to the fact that the present supply is a perishable article, which cannot be kept on hand more than a few weeks, and, the stock of old butter having been entirely exhausted, they were compelled either to sell at a reduced figure or sacrifice the stock on hand. It will be remembered that in the latter part of December butter went up three cents in one day, and before the end of March it reached the enormous price of fifty cents per pound. These rates were kept up until the early part of the present month, and until people in moderate circumstances had to dispense with the use of the article altogether. By this means the demand was not equal to the supply, and the speculators were compelled either to reduce their prices or have the satisfaction of seeing the immense stock which they had accumulated in the market perish on their hands. They thought they had the consumers completely under their thumb, but they have learned to their mortification and chagrin that they will be the greatest losers, and that the public will have very little sympathy for their misfortunes.

Grass butter will soon be in the market, and some of the best informed retail dealers assert that prices will not be much if anything in excess of last year. The question now is will these monopolists take advantage of the market and buy up this new supply of butter, which will keep until next spring, and again put up the price to the old s...

NEWS FROM HONDURAS.

Our Belize Correspondence.

BELIZE, British Honduras, March [illegible], 1864.

Operations of the New Governor—Increased Duty on Imports—The British Schooner Indian—Close Imprisonment of the Crew by Indians—Their Narrow Escape from Massacre—Bold and Wise Proceedings of the Captain—Destruction of All the Indians—Hostility of the Coast Tribes, &c., &c.

Our new Governor, of whose arrival I informed you in my last, has gone to work in good earnest. His first act was to veto the new Central Church bill, recently passed by the Legislative Assembly; next to inform Mr. Speaker that he, and not a delegation of members, was to bring down to him, at the Government House, all bills which were passed by the House; and some other reforms of abuses which have gradually crept into use, which are contrary to the spirit if not the letter of the law. These reforms are not altogether palatable to Mr. Speaker, but they show that his Excellency is a strict disciplinarian, and, although it may not be pleasant to some, it pays, in effect, favors to none; and hopes are entertained that he will be a good and popular governor.

There has been an additional duty of one per cent reported to the House by the Finance Committee on all importations, including freight and charges, brought into this colony after the first day of April next. The funds raised by this act are to be set apart to pay the interest, and to eventually redeem the principal, of the loan of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to widen the streets, dig a canal, and improve the south side of this town, which was burnt down in March, 1863.

By this act some twenty to twenty-five thousand dollars will be collected annually; and, as the act is to be continued in force until 1880, it will raise a sum far more than the loan and the interest thereon. The stock is at six per cent interest, and to be all redeemed on or before 1880.

The British schooner Indian, Celesto master, of Nassau, from Matamoros, with a load of cotton, came into this harbor this morning. She left Matamoros in January last for Havana; got into a norther and was seriously damaged; ran before it in a sinking condition and was beached near Campeachy at night. Next morning she was fired into by the blockaders, who supposed her to be an English schooner with powder and ammunition for the Campeachians. After learning their mistake, they assisted to repair the damage done by their shots, and she started to return to Matamoros, having to sell a part of her cargo of cotton to pay for repairs. She was again met by a norther, then a second, upon which a third took her, by which she was driven down past Cozumel, on the reef of Ascension Bay, over which she drove into smooth water and grounded. The captain took his boat and went on shore for assistance, when he was taken by the Indians, and, with his crew, made prisoner, taken into the woods, stripped naked and tied, preparatory to being cut to pieces. The captain, by coaxing and persuasion, money, provisions and clothing, induced a portion of the Indians to take him on board, when he plied them with spirits, and finally induced them to go on shore for his crew. He filled their boat with the articles he had given them, and on shore they went. Next morning they brought off the crew, they themselves being fully armed with muskets and cutlasses, and fourteen in number. Meanwhile the wind had changed from north to south, which blew the vessel off the bank into deep water, when the captain let go anchor and waited for his crew and their captors to come on board, which they soon did, and then commenced a general plunder. As a matter of course they got pretty well drunk; and when they had the boat drawn up to go on shore, after two of them had got into the boat, and when the others were handing the articles, which they had already tied up in bundles, into the boat, and were forcing the crew to take them on shore, the captain pushed three of them into the sea. This act inspired the crew with courage, and they soon despatched the whole of the Indians with their own cutlasses and pitched them into the sea, where the sharks in a few minutes devoured every one of them. The crew then dressed themselves, got the vessel under weigh and beat her down to this port. Last night, while near here, in heavy weather, she was again put on the reef, went over, and came from the main reef inside to this port, where she now lies in an almost sinking condition.

Her captain, besides his own disaster, reports having seen three craft ashore in Ascension Bay—one a large schooner and two smaller craft. He also reports that there are a great number of Indians on the Keys, who, as he passed, showed decided and violent hostility to him.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION. Understands cooking in all its branches, French cooking, &c., and makes superior pastry. No objection to go to the country for the summer months. City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 37 West 34th st.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS nurse for one child and to do plain sewing. Call at 66 Laight st., between Washington and West, for three days.

A COMPETENT PERSON WANTS A SITUATION AS cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good city references. Call till engaged at 31 West 12th st.

A YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION TO DO UPstairs work and plain sewing, or would take charge of children. Call at her last employer's, 195 West 22d st.

A SITUATION AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS WANTed, by a young girl; good city reference. Call at 101 4th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A TIDY, RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL WANTS a situation in a respectable family to take care of children and do plain sewing or light chamberwork. Apply at 123 West 25th st., for two days.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUAtion as cook; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has three years' city reference. Call at 64 West 12th st., for two days.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOman, as nurse; is capable of taking care of an infant from its birth and can bring it up on the bottle; no objection to the country; good reference given. Call at 34 West 12th st.

A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION AS LAdy's maid and seamstress, or seamstress alone; refers to her present employer. Call at 436 West 22d st., between...

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Call at 339 East 34th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROtestant young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; can make herself agreeable. Has first rate city reference. Call for two days at 60 East 13th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, as chambermaid and fine laundress, or to do general housework, or as cook and assistant laundress. Best of city reference from her last place, where she has lived over nine years. Can be seen at 153 West 31st st.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as lady's maid and seamstress. Good reference if required. Can be seen for two days at 204 West 33d st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL, LATELY landed, as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to do general housework. Call at 117 Allen st.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A SITUATION AS chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; is a good plain sewer. Can be seen at 110 West 18th st., rear building.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, BY A WOMAN with the highest references, in the city or country; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, poultry, game, pastry and desserts. Can be seen at her present employer's, 142 Madison av., for two days.

A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION AS waitress; is willing and obliging; best city reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 34 West 20th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A GOOD GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS NURSE. Apply at 344 West 22d st., third floor.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

THE TRADES.

[illegible]

For other Wants see Sixth Page.

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXIX ....No. 123

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—COLLEEN BAWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—LOVE CHASE.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—HAMLET.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HANDSOME HUSBAND—LOTALINA.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—MAZEPPA—CHARCOAL BURNER—TEDDY THE TILER.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—MACBETH—THE FLYING DUTCHMAN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM, Broadway.—TWO GIANTS, TWO DWARFS, ALBINOS, WHAT IS IT, &c., at all hours. CUPID'S CAVE—At 3 and 7½ P. M.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.—HOW ARE YOU GREENBACKS!

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, &c.—VOTE FOR THE ARMY SWORD.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 485 Broadway.—SIMMONS.

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.—BALLETS, PANTOMIMES, BURLESQUES, &c.—MAGIC FLUTE.

SALON DIABOLIQUE, 585 Broadway.—ROBERT HELLER.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—DAVENPORT BROTHERS.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—CURIOSITIES AND LECTURES, from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

New York, Tuesday, May 3, 1864.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY HERALD must be handed in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its circulation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers, merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the country is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD will thus be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of the United States.

THE SITUATION.

All the reliable information which has been acquired relative to General Lee's movements and designs shows pretty clearly that he intends, not to fall back on Richmond, but to await the attack of General Grant's army on the Rapidan, where he is being largely reinforced. His troops are concentrating at Orange Court House, at which point the preparations for defence can be distinctly seen from our signal stations.

The rumor that Madison Court House—the beautiful little town commanding one of the finest views of Virginia scenery, and located within ninety-six miles of Washington and seventy of Richmond—was totally burned down by the Union troops proves to be literally true. It appears that the expedition met no rebels until it reached within half a mile of the place, and after a brief skirmish, in which the Union forces lost not a man, but five of the enemy were killed, the latter fell back into the town, and attempted to defend themselves from the houses, as beleaguered troops ordinarily do when a town is entered by a storming party. Not being able to dislodge them by any other means, the Union soldiers were ordered to apply the torch and burn them out. It was promptly done. The rebels, of course, were compelled to leave, and the whole town, with all its property in mills, churches and fine mansions, was given to the flames, and hardly a vestige of it left.

A cavalry expedition set out from Vienna on Thursday last, under Colonel Lowell, and visited Leesburg, Rectortown and Upperville. Near the latter place they had a fight with some of Mosby's guerillas and took twenty-three prisoners and a considerable quantity of goods, which Colonel Lowell's men picked up on the way.

Vast preparations for hospital purposes were being made in General Butler's Department, anticipatory of the forthcoming great battle.

Several important changes have taken place in the Department of the South. General Gillmore has been relieved from duty at Hilton Head, and is succeeded by Brigadier General John P. Hatch. Brigadier General Wm. Birney, of the colored troops, takes General Hatch's place in Florida. General Terry is succeeded in the command of the Northern district by General Schemelfinig. Other changes of less note have also occurred.

The Union troops evacuated Little Washington, N. C., on Thursday last.

Senator Wade and Mr. Gooch, the Sub-Committee on the Conduct of the War, who went to Fort Pillow to ascertain the facts as to the alleged massacre of colored troops there, have returned, and report that the stories have not been exaggerated. That great cruelty was practised by the rebel troops after the surrender of the fort there can be no doubt.

It is stated in despatches from Cairo that Generals Steele and Thayer had made an attack upon the enemy's rear, and recaptured eighteen of the pieces captured from General Banks at Pleasant Hill, and that the forces under General Steele are marching down the north side of the Red to effect a junction with Banks.

Our dates from New Orleans and Memphis, via Cairo, are to the 26th and 29th ult. respectively. At the latter point the authorities were pressing the horses of the citizens for the use of the cavalry. Our gunboats and transports are being constantly attacked by guerillas, and all sorts of attempts to destroy them by the supply of explosive materials in the firewood and other means.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship City of Washington, from Queenstown on the 21st of April, reached this port yesterday afternoon. The steamship Belgian (late the Hammonia), from Londonderry on the 22d of April, passed Port au Basque, Newfoundland, yesterday, on her voyage to Portland. The mails of the Europa reached this city from Boston yesterday evening. Our European advices, by telegraph and mail, from these sources, are five days later. The news is of a very varied and important character.

The Emperor and Empress of Mexico had a royal and diplomatic reception in Rome. They left that city on the 20th ult. for Civita Vecchia, to embark for Mexico. They had an audience of the Pope on the 19th of April, and his Holiness returned the visit. Maximilian's minister to France had presented his credentials in Paris. Napoleon had recommended a reduction in the taxes of France, in consequence of the coming payment of an instalment of the Mexican indemnity.

Duppel was carried by storm by the German Allies on the 18th of April, after a fierce conflict. The Danes evacuated the works and retreated to the island of Alsen. The Danish report shows that their army lost four hundred officers, ten thousand six hundred men and ninety guns. It was said that the Prussian loss amounted to two generals, sixty officers and six hundred privates, killed and wounded. The German troops were ordered to occupy the whole province of Jutland, and to lay siege to Fredericia immediately. In the meantime the Conference had had an informal organization in London, and debates, without result, had taken place in the British Parliament on the subject of the war. The French press still advocated Napoleon's plan of the election of a government by the people of the duchies of Schleswig-Holstein.

Garibaldi's tour in England had been brought to a sudden halt, and the General was preparing to return to Caprera. It was said that his health was injuriously affected by the excitement produced by the fêtes, and that the physicians recommended this course. It was asserted, on the other hand, that the British government, influenced by Napoleon, had requested him to leave, and also that the Cabinet thought that the popular agitation in England had reached a fever height. The Paris Moniteur, Lord Palmerston and Lord Clarendon deny any action by Napoleon in the matter. Garibaldi received the freedom of the city of London subsequently, and promised to visit some rural districts. The sum of £3,000 had been subscribed at the Duke of Sutherland's as the commencement of a fund to make a permanent provision for the General and his family.

It was reported that the steamer Bavaria, which left Hamburg for New York on Sunday, the 17th of April, had been captured by a Danish frigate off the mouth of the Weser. The Bavaria had a large number of passengers on board, and the value of the ship and cargo was estimated at £120,000 sterling. The report of her capture was contradicted. The German steamer Hansa was brought to by a shot from a Danish war vessel, overhauled, and permitted to proceed. The sailing of the Germania was delayed.

The steamship City of New York had broken up and disappeared off Daunt's Rock.

Consols closed in London on the 22d of April at 91¼ a 91⅜ for money. The bullion in the Bank of England had decreased by £437,000 in the week. The demand for American securities was very restricted in London, and the Continental demand had ceased entirely. The rebel cotton loan advanced one per cent in London. It was said that this movement was produced by the report of the action of the House of Representatives in Washington against an empire in Mexico. The Liverpool cotton market was buoyant during the week, at an advance of one-fourth of a penny on American and closed firm, with quotations unchanged, on the 22d of April. Breadstuffs were dull and tending downward. Provisions were quiet and steady.

The City of Washington landed about seven hundred passengers at this port.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday bills were passed pre-empting certain lands in California and for the regulation of the foreign and coasting trade on the northern, northeastern and northwestern frontiers. The Internal Revenue bill was received from the House and referred to the Finance Committee, and one thousand extra copies of it were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate. A petition from naval officers was presented, representing that they are obliged to perform the duties of higher grades of officers without receiving the corresponding rank and pay, and praying for relief. The petition was referred to the Naval Committee. Resolutions were adopted to provide additional ground for the cemetery of the District of Columbia Soldiers' Home, and directing the Military Committee to inquire into the present condition and administration of the Home, and as to whether some other mode of relief would not be to the benefit of the soldiers and the public interests. The resolution requesting the President to communicate the Attorney General's opinion as to the rights of colored persons in the military service was adopted. A bill was introduced providing for a grant of one million acres of the public lands for the benefit of the District of Columbia public schools. A communication was received from the President, enclosing a letter from Governor Nye, relative to the rejection by the people of Nevada of the State constitution. The bill for the relief of certain friendly Indians was reported back, with amendments, by the Public Lands Committee, and ordered to be printed. The Army Appropriation bill was received from the House, with amendments, referred to the Finance Committee, and ordered to be printed. The National Bank bill was presented to the Senate, as reported by the Committee of the Whole. An amendment was adopted preventing associations under the act from holding real estate for more than five years. An amendment that all the associations doing business under the act shall be compelled to redeem their notes in gold and silver in six months after the rebellion shall be crushed was offered, discussed and rejected. Without further proceedings on the bill, it was laid over, and the joint resolution from the House appropriating twenty-five million dollars to pay the one hundred days volunteers recently called for by the Western Governors, being reported from the Finance Committee, was debated at length, and finally adopted, by twenty-two yeas to thirteen nays, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives the resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the amount of debts incurred by the several States to aid in suppressing the rebellion, and declaring that such indebtedness should be assumed by the national government, was referred to the Military Committee. A resolution offered in December last, by Mr. Harding, of Kentucky, declaring that whenever any rebellious State shall be subdued or voluntarily submit to the national authorities, it shall be restored to all its original rights under the constitution of the United States, and its own constitution, including the right to regulate its domestic institutions, was taken up, discussed, and laid on the table by sixty-seven yeas to fifty-six nays. The resolutions of the New York Legislature approving of President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation and favoring a slavery prohibition amendment to the constitution were presented and referred to the Judiciary Committee. A resolution offered by Mr. Wadsworth, of Kentucky, declaring that the President cannot legally interfere with certain reserved rights of the States was discussed for some time, and then referred to the Committee on the Rebellious States. The District of Columbia Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of instituting a system of drainage for the city of Washington that shall free it from the miasmatic atmosphere which now pervades it. The Secretary of the Navy was called on by resolution for information relative to the building by the rebels in North Carolina of the iron-clad ram Albemarle, and as to why it was not prevented. A message from the President, giving the information called for relative to the assignment of Mr. Frank P. Blair, Jr., to the command of the Seventeenth army corps, was received and referred to the Committee on Elections. Several bills making appropriations for the Indians were passed. A joint resolution was adopted making the pay and allowances of the staff officers of the Lieutenant General the same as those of the staff officers of corps commanders of like rank. The Senate's amendments to the Minnesota Land and Railroad bill were concurred in. An evening session was held, which was devoted entirely to speeches on the bill for the reconstruction of the rebel States. Without reaching a vote, the House, at half-past ten o'clock, adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A terrible calamity by fire occurred yesterday morning at the corner of Doyer street and Chatham square. Shortly before six o'clock a fire broke out in the third story of 210 Chatham square, in the apartments occupied by John Sullivan. The flames spread into the adjoining building and to the dwelling apartments of William Henning, whose wife and three children perished in the flames. Henning, in his endeavor to make his escape, fell or jumped from the third story window. He was picked up insensible and conveyed by the police to the New York Hospital, where he died in a few hours. The bodies of Mrs. Henning and her three children (aged from fifteen months up to about five years), were removed from the burnt ruins, by order of Captain Jourdan, to the station house, at which place Coroner Ranney will hold an inquest to-day. The other occupants of the premises talk about the origin of the fire as one of great suspicion, and Fire Marshal Baker has the matter under investigation. We publish elsewhere a full account of this melancholy affair.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon, President Henry in the chair. A resolution was adopted making provision for a public funeral in the case of the late Commodore Porter. Alderman McKnight offered a resolution instructing the Comptroller to purchase the buildings lately occupied by the Sanitary Fair Commission at Union square, for the purpose of quartering colored troops there, which was laid over. The resolution from the Board of Councilmen, abolishing the office of Superintendent of City Railroads, was concurred in by a vote of ten to five. Alderman Ryers reported an ordinance appropriating $500,000 for the purpose of aiding the families of volunteers. After the transaction of some ordinary routine business the Board adjourned until Wednesday at two o'clock P. M.

The Councilmen met at two o'clock yesterday, President Hayes in the chair. The Board concurred with the Aldermen in adopting a series of resolutions in reference to the decease of Commodore Porter. A resolution was adopted directing the Counsel to the Corporation to ascertain the title of the city to the Fort Gansevoort property, with a view of having its interests protected. On motion of Mr. Opdyke a resolution was adopted that the future meetings of the Board be held on the second and fourth Mondays of each month. The Board adjourned to Wednesday next, at two o'clock.

There was but little business transacted in the law courts yesterday, in consequence of the non-attendance of jurors, who were busy moving. The Supreme Court, general term, opened, and a large number of decisions were rendered, but nothing of public interest transpired. Judge Foster, of the Fifth Judicial district, presided in the Supreme Court, Chambers.

Judge Monell, of the Superior Court, commenced yesterday the trial of a suit against the Panama Railroad Company for services rendered by Dr. Stephen Rogers on the occasion of an accident in 1856.

The May term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday morning, Recorder Hoffman on the bench. Nineteen gentlemen were sworn to act as grand jurors and Mr. Joseph M. Cooper appointed foreman. The Recorder charged them on the duties and powers of grand juries, after which some unimportant business was disposed of, and the court adjourned until Wednesday morning at eleven o'clock.

An interesting case of contempt occurred yesterday in the Surrogate's Court. Surrogate Tucker, considering the language and conduct of Mr. William Fullerton, a member of the bar, to amount to an interruption of business, and a contempt of court, summarily committed Mr. Fullerton by an attachment, which was duly executed by Sheriff Lynch. Mr. Fullerton, upon his arrest, immediately applied for a habeas corpus, which was issued by Judge Monell, of the Superior Court. The Sheriff made his return that he held the prisoner by authority of the Surrogate, and the hearing on the habeas corpus was set down for this morning.

Oscar G. Barnard, the young man who was recently arrested on a charge of having feloniously appropriated the goods of his employers, Messrs. Hamlin, Green & Co., was yesterday acquitted, the evidence being insufficient to prove the guilt of the accused.

Mr. N. M. Mann, agent of the Western Sanitary Commission, has written a letter from Vicksburg to the President of the Commission, at St. Louis, giving a sad account of the condition of the Union refugees, many of them women and children. He writes:—"I wish you could see a case which came to my notice yesterday, that painfully illustrates the condition of many of them. Just a few steps above the Soldiers' Home I was called in by the post surgeon to see a case of want. The foul air as I entered the door was sickening in the extreme, and there, crowded into two small rooms, were twenty persons. Of these three were able to stand, one little child was dead, another dying, and the other fifteen sick upon the floor and on one dirty bed. This morning the child, thank God! is dead, and another that was born there last night is dead also." Mr. Mann wishes to establish a home for these sufferers, where the sick can be cared for, and the destitute and unemployed wait for work.

The taking of testimony in reference to the boiler explosion on board the double ender gunboat Chenango was concluded yesterday evening, after continuing over two weeks. Three witnesses were examined yesterday, including Mr. James Montgomery, the original inventor of the Martin boiler, and Mr. Daniel B. Martin, the present patentee. Mr. Montgomery stated that since his interest in these boilers terminated they have been so much altered that he considers them unsafe and unsuited for the purposes to which they are now applied. This morning at ten o'clock Coroner Norris will commence his charge to the jury, on the conclusion of which the case will be given up to them for their decision.

According to the City Inspector's report there were 453 deaths in the city during the week ending May 2—an increase of 8 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 23 more than occurred during the corresponding week last year.

The stock market was languid yesterday, and prices again fell off. Gold was also inactive, and sold down to 77½. Money was quite plenty, and call loans could be negotiated at six per cent. Government securities were steady, without alteration.

Commercial matters were irregular yesterday, and most articles were little better than nominal. The fall in gold and foreign exchange had the tendency to unsettle the market prices to some extent, and the dealers, in the absence of actual sales, reported prices nominal, especially for imported merchandise. Domestic produce was also in a rather unsettled condition. Petroleum was irregular and varied to the extent of 3c. a 4c. a gallon. Cotton was steady at Saturday's prices. On 'Change flour was 5c. a 10c. lower, wheat dull and drooping, corn and oats supported, whiskey 5c. dearer, pork $1 higher, lard dull, beef steady, freights dull. Another meeting of commercial brokers is to be held on 'Change to-day in relation to the proposed tax upon their sales—the committee appointed to proceed to Washington to remonstrate having failed to accomplish what is desired.

The Abolition of Slavery—The Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

The proposition for the abolition of slavery throughout the United States through an amendment of the federal constitution is steadily gaining ground. Resolutions approving the measure have been formally reported in the Massachusetts Legislature, and will doubtless pass through both houses almost unanimously. We are thus getting at one of the fountain heads of this great evil, which, by violence or by law, the most indifferent observer of passing events must now see, will surely be removed.

When the thirteen original States of the Union met together in Convention to frame the organic law of their general government slavery had no other support in this country than its pecuniary profits. It had not risen to the dignity of a divine institution in the South. It was everywhere regarded as a moral, social and political evil. There were three conditions or divisions of public sentiment on the subject, or three parties, as we may say. First, there were the great statesmen of those days, such as Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, Madison and their compeers and disciples. They represented, as anti-slavery men, the predominant public opinion of the country. But, then, there were the slaveholders of the South and the slave traders of the New England States, and they together, in the Convention, held the balance of power. Hence, while the evils and inconsistencies of slavery are everywhere confessed in the constitution, in the careful avoidance of the word slave or slavery—for they were ashamed of it and all its derivations—we find African slavery recognized and protected by the constitution, indefinitely as to time, and the African slave trade itself adopted for a period of twenty years.

This compromise between the slaveholders of South Carolina and the slave traders of Massachusetts the leading anti-slavery fathers of the constitution were constrained to accept to secure the Union of the States under a common national government. But Washington, Madison, Hamilton, Franklin and their colleagues, in common with the people at large, from Massachusetts to South Carolina, believed that this incubus of slavery would soon die a natural death. Had they foreseen the invention of Whitney's cotton gin, and the tremendous power and the fearful consequences it was destined to give slavery, if not removed in the interval, they would, we are sure, have provided a limitation not only to the African slave trade, but to slavery itself. But, believing in the speedy decline and extinction of slavery, they compromised with it for the temporary advantages and urgent necessities of the Union; and this was the planting of the dragon's teeth which have sprouted in our day, and filled the land with armed men and all the horrors of desolating war.

It is well, therefore, that Massachusetts should move now for a constitutional abolition of slavery, in view of the consequences which the compromises of her slavetrading ancestors—of her Parkers and Pillsburys, her Sumners and Wilsons—have entailed upon the country. But what is the prospect? The proposed constitutional amendment has passed one branch of Congress by more than the necessary two-thirds majority; but it sticks in the House. Public opinion is for it; but the scheming politicians of Congress, republican and opposition, seem to be afraid of it. Some prefer Old Abe's emancipation proclamations; some are afraid that this constitutional measure will rob them of their political stock in trade, and some do not wish to incur the wrath of Jeff. Davis. There is hardly a republican journal to be found advocating this great movement for the quiet and permanent removal of this troublesome thing of African slavery; there is hardly a democratic journal that has the moral courage to touch it; the managing politicians of the administration and opposition camps are seeking to evade it in every way; but still it is gaining ground. We do not yet despair of the passage of the Senate resolution by the House before the close of the present session.

The people comprehend the wisdom of this measure better than the politicians. The masses of the people of the loyal States, we believe, are in favor of the abolition of slavery through the constitution, and because they see that it is the shortest and easiest way to settle the slavery question, and the only way to settle it permanently. They see that this method of abolition does not involve such fallacies as negro equality, political or social, with the white race; that the remedy proposed will remove the evil of slavery, and leave each State concerned to arrange a new system of negro labor for itself. Finally, as the question is simply whether it is better to end this trouble of slavery at once, or to tinker at it, agitate it, and fight over it, for years and generations to come, we believe this proposed constitutional amendment will prevail. Let its advocates in Congress seize every opportunity to call it up, discuss it, and push it to the test of a vote. Let us see how many members of the House at this crisis are disposed to hold fast to slavery for party purposes.

Generals Grant, McClellan and Fremont—The Necessity of Harmony and a United People.

Some of the papers still insist that General Grant desires to give to Generals McClellan and Fremont positions in which they can once more serve the country in the field. How true this may be we do not know; but we believe that in this great emergency the country is entitled to the services of every one of her sons who can serve her, and who wishes to serve her; and we believe, therefore, that if the statement is not true it ought to be. Generals McClellan and Fremont have had in their respective careers the admiration and sympathy of large proportions of the people of this country, and the name especially of General McClellan has an immense influence in our greatest army; and it is clear that so long as the government keeps these men in a position of forced retirement it keeps the immense number of their friends in a quasi position of hostility to the government, and to that extent divides and weakens the country.

Just now it would be easy for the administration to withdraw from the position of—perhaps apparent rather than real—hostility to these men in which events have placed it. Under the Lieutenant General both could be honorably subordinate. Fremont could not make to Grant the objection that he naturally made to Pope; and McClellan, if permitted to serve his country, will, we feel certain, make no difficulty over minor points. By a wise and timely employment of these generals the government has now the opportunity to add to the number of its supporters all those who sympathize with McClellan or Fremont; and this would almost make the North a unit. Such a measure would add immensely to the morale of our army also; and a corps under Little Mac would be indeed invincible.

There seems to be a disposition among the friends of Mr. Chase to make the most of General Banks' recent mishap on the Red river. It is to be regretted that our military operations may thus, perhaps, be deranged through Mr. Chase's fears that General Banks may prove to be a dangerous candidate for the Presidency. It is so clearly our policy, at the present time, to be frank and generous with our soldiers, and to assist them to the utmost rather than discourage them by miserable schemings against the good positions that they occupy in the minds of the people, that any contrary action seems to be suicidal. We must keep together, and we must keep united on the one point of the prosecution of the war, all the elements of power in the country. That is the only way in which we can finish the war this summer; and if we do not finish the war this summer the war will finish us.

If General Grant should defeat Lee in Virginia, and the North be able to present itself to the South after such a victory without dissensions or divisions in its councils, but as a compact unit for the prosecution of the war, the immense moral effect of such a spectacle would crush the South without another blow. Some of the Southern States would likely yield at once, in the desire to save what might be left of slavery; and the question of their admission would become one of the questions of the Presidential canvass; or the whole South might propose to unite with the North once more to drive the French out of Mexico, and thus, coming together for a specific purpose, the Union would merge into its former condition, and continue after the accomplishment of its special object. But we must gain our victory first, and that we may the country must be a unit.

A NEW FOURIERITE INSTITUTION.—The discoveries of detective Baker, of the War Department, show that a new Fourierite institution has been started in the Treasury Department. Greeley tried several of these institutions, where the men, women and mutton were in common; but they all failed, because they did not pay. Secretary Chase, who is also a radical philosopher, has concluded that Fourieriteism can be made successful if it be backed with greenbacks and Treasury notes, and has therefore organized a phalanx in the Treasury building, where the greenbacks and notes are made. Several members of Congress have been let into the ring, it is said. If Chase needs any information about carrying on the institution let him apply to Mr. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War, who once had some experience in a phalanx, near Boston, and knows all about it.

STOCKJOBBING JOURNALS.—The three leading stockjobbing journals in this city are the *Times*, *World* and *Commercial*. These are managed by stockjobbers and are entirely in the stockjobbing interest. Generally the *Times* and *Commercial* are on the bull side and the *World* on the bear side of the market. In regard to mining bubbles, however, the *World* is very enthusiastic, while the *Commercial* don't like gold mines at all. Queer institutions, these stockjobbing organs.

STANTON IN TROUBLE.—It appears that one of Secretary Stanton's detectives, named Baker, has discovered immoralities in the Treasury Department. This has astonished Stanton and got him into a great deal of trouble. He don't know what to do about it. Let him call upon "the Spirit of the Lord."

MUNICIPAL TAXES AND THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.—We publish in another column a letter written on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Association, in reference to the operations of that association at Albany in regard to the city and county tax levies. This communication is in response to an editorial in yesterday's HERALD, showing that the Citizens' Association did not reduce our taxes. The writer claims that they did secure a reduction of over one million of dollars, and that they are preparing a statement of "item by item" for publication. We would like to see the statement and proof of this assertion. We certainly are unable to see anything to justify such an assertion in the two tax levies as they passed.

In the first place, there were three tax budgets presented to the Legislature, besides the county levy of the Supervisors. The Comptroller's budget, which was the lowest of all, called for $13,061,753, including city, county and State taxes. The highest fell but little short of $15,000,000. The latter was sent to the Senate and referred to the Committee on Cities, of which Senator Andrews, of Otsego, was chairman. It came into the hands of that committee in the afternoon, and was on the next morning reported adversely to the Senate and killed—and that, too, before any member of the Citizens' Association reached Albany, or even knew that any such bill had been presented to the Legislature, unless they saw it announced in the New York morning papers. Whatever credit there is in the rejection of that budget belongs to the Senate Committee on Cities, and not to the Citizens' Association.

There were two or three budgets presented to the lower house, and referred to the Committee on Cities in that branch of the Legislature. Before that committee held any public meetings, or any person or persons whatever had a hearing before them, they decided to discard all the estimates except that of Comptroller Brennan, believing his budget to be the fairest and lowest of all presented. The agents of the Citizens' Association appeared before the committee subsequent to that decision, and raised a clamor in regard to the taxes being fifteen millions. Comptroller Brennan interrupted them, and asked the chairman of the committee if they were not acting upon his budget, which called for thirteen millions, and was answered in the affirmative. Upon this the agents of the association reported to a meeting in this city that they had secured a reduction of two millions in the taxes. The foregoing facts are all the bases that they had for such a statement at that time.

The Assembly Committee on Cities made numerous reductions in the items as they stood in the Comptroller's estimates, and several additions. When they reported the two tax levies to the House there was a reduction from the Comptroller's budget of about three hundred thousand dollars. The Assembly reduced a few items and increased others. The result was that the bills, as sent to the Senate, varied but little in gross from the original estimates of the Comptroller. The items were further increased in the Senate, although a few of the appropriations were cut down in that body. The final result was that the tax levies, as they became laws, call for a larger sum than the original estimate of the Comptroller. It is true that a number of items have been reduced; but some of them are of a character that will cost the city extra expense in litigation and judgments, thus increasing the amount rather than reducing it. How, under this state of affairs, the Citizens' Association can make out that they reduced the taxes over a million is a problem which we will leave them to solve for the public. We have no doubt, judging from past professions and assertions, that they are sufficiently versed in figures to prove almost anything.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION AND COMPLICITY WITH TREASON.—The *Times*, in its Washington correspondence, asserts that, owing to the connivance of the Custom House officials, an enormous trade is still being carried on from this city with the rebels. A rebel agent, it was added, was here lately purchasing material and machinery for an iron-clad ram, and a large number of our machinists have engaged themselves in the rebel service without any effort being made to arrest them. It is furthermore stated that evidence of these facts is in possession of the Congressional committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the New York Custom House.

What humiliating admissions for a republican organ to be compelled to make. Can there be anything more damaging to the pretensions of the men who base their claims to another term of office on their assumed incorruptibility and patriotism? Had the President and Mr. Chase done their duty from the outset the operations to which we refer would have been nipped in the bud and the guilty parties punished. Enough transpired some twelve months back to put the government on the track of these discoveries. It shut its eyes, however, as long as it could to the facts pressed upon its attention, from the fear that the interests of the party would suffer if light were thrown upon them. Of course every effort will now be made to diminish their damaging effect, and they will finally be smothered up, like General Frank Blair's charges against the Secretary of the Treasury. No one expects that the latter will ever be investigated by the present Congress. And yet no accusations more damaging to the character of a high public functionary, or that he should be more anxious to meet, have ever been brought before the national legislature. Republican placeholders are thick-skinned. They require to be dragged by the ears before the bar of public opinion before they exhibit any sensitiveness to charges affecting their official integrity.

IMMORALITY IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—Congress has appointed a committee to investigate the charges against Secretary Chase, and we hope that this committee will expose all the sins of the Treasury Department. It seems that some members of Congress have used the Department as a sort of asylum for their female friends, whom they take on to Washington during the session to see the lions of the capital. It was stated, when Mr. Chase began to employ women, that he intended to provide for the widows and daughters of our brave soldiers. If this be the way in which his promises have been kept, the sooner Congress makes a clean sweep through the Department the better it will be for all concerned.

FUTURE PROBABILITIES.—Should General Grant thrash the rebels on the Rapidan we would not be surprised to see the rebel States return to the Union without further fighting, and thus forestall Old Abe's reconstruction scheme. That would change the chances of the Presidential election, and restore the old constitution to the country. Then, if the united armies of the Union and rebel States marched down into Mexico, the French soldiers would have to withdraw, Maximilian would skedaddle, and the entire policy of Europe would be altered. Stranger probabilities than this have become realities in our time.

BROADWAY THEATRE—MR. SIMMONS.—There is a veritable revival in the black art. The Davenport Brothers and a magician, with the suggestive name of Heller, mystify large audiences nightly at different establishments, and a third magician, with the unmagical and unpretending name of Simmons, made his first bow last night at the pleasant little theatre formerly known as Wallack's, now called the Broadway. Having three entertainments of this description in operation in the city at the same time, the number is complete, and the charm, we suppose, perfect, and whatever the public may do the magicians themselves may conscientiously hope that their number may not be increased. Simmons is a small man, and to all appearance very much like other men. He wears a black dress coat and has his hair cut short. He has no apparatus but the hats of the audience. He has pockets in his hands. He has a hole in his left shoulder, in which he carries four quarts of water. He keeps a devil in a tumbler. He is tied in his chair with ropes by four strong men, and he gets out in a manner that would have been thought wonderful in Jack Sheppard. He astonishes the people, of course.

GRAND CHORAL FESTIVAL.—This evening the last festival of the choir boys from the Orpheon free chorister schools will be given at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, under the direction of Mr. C. Jerome Hopkins. The programme is well selected, and it will no doubt be done full justice to by the juvenile talent that will be assembled on this occasion.

MISS TERESA ESMONDE'S READINGS.—This patriotic little lady advertises for to-morrow (Wednesday) evening, at Irving Hall, the last public readings that she proposes to give. We trust that this farewell announcement, which will be heard with general regret, is only a preliminary to a change in her condition, and that she will still be enabled to indulge in the form of curtain lectures—an eloquence which has given enjoyment to thousands. All gallant bachelors, but especially gallant Irishmen, should muster in force on this occasion.

MAP OF THE CITY OF CHARLESTON, ITS APPROACHES AND DEFENCES.—A young gentleman, a native of the South, who escaped from Charleston last January, and returned to his allegiance to the Union flag, has just made a very fine map of the city of Charleston, in which he shows the position of the rebel stronghold, its harbor, its forts, all the surrounding islands, and its approaches both by land and water. The situation of the network of obstructions which have been placed in the channels, in the harbor and around the islands is also pointed out. The map is published in very elegant style (colored) by Charles Zabroch & Company, No. 212 Broadway, New York, and is a very useful and interesting work.

The Fair.

There was rather a slim attendance at the auction sales of the Fair yesterday, but notwithstanding quite liberal amounts were paid for the articles sold. All the outside and inside fixtures of the Fourteenth street building were sold, together with a number of goods which remained on hand since the recent sales. The amount of yesterday's sale will be nearly five thousand dollars. The amounts brought for the principal articles will appear as follows:—Restaurant counters, &c., $127; shafting and machine fixtures, $625; Fourteenth street sidewalk, $175; Fifteenth street cattle shed and stalls, $290; woodwork of main entrance, $430. There were a large number of other articles sold, which brought indifferent prices.

PRESENTATION IN THE ARMS AND TROPHIES DEPARTMENT.

At the close of the Fair a sword and belt were presented to Sergeant John Pugney, of West Point, by the Committee on Arms and Trophies. This presentation was made as a compliment to Sergeant Pugney for his energetic exertions during the Fair. On the sword was the following inscription:—"Presented to John Pugney, Sergeant of Ordnance, West Point, by the Arms and Trophies Department of the Metropolitan Fair, New York, April 23, 1864."

The Soldier's Home.

New York, April 30, 1864.

MR. BENNETT:—

SIR—The enclosed ten dollars are for the "Soldiers' Home." MRS. DRAKE MILLS.

Sword for McClellan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

New York, May 2, 1864.

Enclosed you will find $5, which I will thank you to add to the fund for the purchase of a sword for General George B. McClellan.

A YOUNG OFFICER OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

Sword for Gen. Geary.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

New York, May 2, 1864.

Enclosed please find $1, the first subscribed to buy a sword for the first general in the field, and one who has, in fact, done more hard fighting than any other general since the war commenced. It is General John W. Geary, late of California. You will see a rush of his friends to the polls. He must and shall have a sword worthy of his deeds. "Down with the dust." TRUE.

The Porter Obsequies.

GENERAL ORDERS—No. 14.

HEADQUARTERS, EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y., New York, May 21, 1864.

This regiment, having been detailed as an escort to the remains of the late Commodore W. D. Porter, will parade in full fatigue on Wednesday, May 4.

The regimental line will be formed at one o'clock P. M. on Fourth street, the right resting on Broadway.

The field and staff will report to the Colonel at headquarters, at a quarter before one o'clock.

The non-commissioned staff and music will report to the Adjutant, on the ground, at one o'clock precisely. By order of F. A. CONKLING, Colonel Commanding.

G. B. MITCHELL, Adjutant.

The Citizens' Association and the Tax Levy.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

OFFICE NO. 813 BROADWAY, May 2, 1864.

Rather severe observations are made in the HERALD of this morning upon the asserted inefficiency of the Citizens' Association in regard to effecting a reduction by the Legislature of our city and county tax levy.

The association has a statement nearly complete for publication, showing, item by item, a reduction of $1,100,000 from the most recently presented estimates of the various municipal departments. The estimates first presented were much higher than those last made, and were revised entirely through the action of the association. The Secretary of State will shortly forward to the association a certified copy of the tax levy.

The association has great difficulties to struggle against, and claims all the indulgence that the press can bestow. Its efforts have not been without result thus far, and it is now unceasingly occupied in organizing the various wards for the next election. Very respectfully, for the Executive Committee, THOS. M. NEWHOUSE.

Heavy Gale on Lake Michigan.

On the 27th ult. a very heavy northeast gale was experienced on Lake Michigan. Two vessels, named the Cream City and Pride of America, were driven ashore at Milwaukee, both of which were full of water, and it is supposed will be gotten off. The former, with her cargo, is valued at $100,000, and was insured for $70,000. The Milwaukee Wisconsin of the 28th ult. says:—The Pride of America has a cargo of twenty thousand bushels of wheat, and sailed from here for Port Colborne on Monday. Both vessel and cargo are insured in Canada. She has sustained considerable injury from banging up against the Cream City and otherwise, and was abandoned by her crew yesterday afternoon. There will necessarily be considerable expense to make her seaworthy again. The Monsoon will probably be got off without much trouble. Captain Doyle yesterday afternoon reported seven vessels ashore between Gross Point and Chicago, but was ignorant of their names. Captain Hunt, of the propeller Nile, reports having seen the schooner Walrus ashore on a reef near Wabashank lights; also a propeller, name unknown, ashore in the Straits of Mackinac, on McGulpin's Point. The propeller Edith is at Northport, bound up, with both wheels disabled. She has been there several days, waiting to be towed to this port. The brig E. W. Cross, of Chicago, has returned to this port in a leaky condition, and will have to unload. She was loaded here with wheat by Fred. Layton. The cargo of the Cross was insured in the Columbian Insurance Company of New York, and her hull in the Ætna, at Chicago. The schooner Harvest Home also put back, and arrived here in a leaky condition, and will have to unship her load and go into dry dock. She sailed from Chicago loaded with wheat, and undoubtedly both cargo and hull were insured in that city.

Two Contrabands Picked Up.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEWPORT'S NEWS, Va., April 30, 1864.

Two contrabands, one of whom was captured on the Smith Briggs, were picked up early this morning by the picket boat Commodore Jones, off the mouth of Pagan creek. They found their way to our gunboats in a small canoe. They report the enemy to be in force at Smithfield.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1—Court opens at eleven o'clock A. M.—Nos. 1673, 955, 1566, 1557, 1426, 1141, 1629, 1655, 545, 1629, 1649, 1453, 1347, 1641, 649, 709, 815, 831, 1083, 1165. Part 2—73 Duane street—Court opens at ten o'clock A. M. Adjourned to Wednesday, the 4th inst.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1—Nos. 3415, 3579, 3545, 3731, 3855, 1853, 3509, 3731, 3753, 3749, 3767, 3771, 3773, 3779, 3649. Part 2—Nos. 3295, 3415, 3539, 2275, 2280, 2283, 1732, 2373, 2343, 402, 1633, 880, 1799, 3464, 3432.

COMMON PLEAS COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1—Nos. 311, 100, 445, 19, 346, 304, 889, 904, 523, 523, 544, 485, 585, 641, 543. Part 2—Same as yesterday.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Interesting Communication from the President.

Letters, Orders and Telegrams Relative to the Blair Case.

Twenty-five Million Dollars Voted for the Western Militia.

Opposition in the Senate to the Appropriation.

The Tax Bill Reported to the Senate,

&c., &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE BLAIR CASE.

Some amusement was occasioned in the House this morning by the letter from President Lincoln to Postmaster General Blair, in reference to the temporary resignation of his commission by Frank Blair, to enable him to try his luck as a candidate for Speaker of the House. As it was not an official letter, and its production therefore not necessitated by the call for the correspondence, surprise was generally expressed that it should have been included in the reply to the resolution.

FINAL PASSAGE OF THE TWENTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS APPROPRIATION BILL.

There was considerable opposition in the Senate to day to the passage of the bill appropriating $25,000,000 for the pay, &c., of the volunteers called out for one hundred days. Mr. Conness and others took the ground that the term of service was too short to make these volunteers of sufficient service to compensate for the expense. The appropriation was passed, however.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

The House was very industrious to-day, disposing of considerable business, though of a character quite uninteresting to outsiders. The attendance of members was unusually good; but the galleries remained almost deserted throughout the afternoon.

The proceedings of the House were very dull this evening, very few members being in attendance. A pouring rain, which came on about the time for the reassembling, no doubt kept many away, but the fact is that the interest in the discussions is exhausted, and the sooner a vote is taken, and the matter disposed of, the better. The Bankrupt bill and other important measures are awaiting the disposal of this question, and the House and the people are weary of electioneering speeches.

THE MASSACRE AT FORT PILLOW.

The Sub-Committee on the Conduct of the War (Senator Wade and Representative Gooch) have returned from Fort Pillow. They took fifty-seven depositions, all of which more than confirm the newspaper accounts of the massacre. They say that it would be impossible to exaggerate the cruelties committed. Among the witnesses who were examined is the negro who was buried alive, and who dug himself out of his own grave. There is no doubt of the fact that one or more persons were nailed through their flesh to pieces of wood and then burned alive. Not only on the day of the surrender were such fiendish acts perpetrated, but on the next day, in cold blood. The victims seen by the committee were some of them pierced and cut in the face and eyes with bayonets and swords, while other parts of their bodies were crushed and disfigured either by steel or lead.

THE NEW MILITARY GOVERNOR OF WASHINGTON.

General Martindale has been relieved from his post as Military Governor of Washington, and ordered to the front. Colonel Wisewell, chief of the Veteran Reserve Bureau, succeeds him, retaining his former position.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT LOAN.

Subscriptions to the ten-forty loan reported to the Treasury Department to-day amount to $1,400,000.

REMOVAL OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

The work of removing the old State Department building, so as to continue the north wing of the Treasury, is expected to commence this week. A number of fine shade trees are being cut away in order to lay out an avenue around the Treasury building. Secretary Seward and his clerks in the meantime will occupy apartments in Winder's building.

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... is abrogated or destroyed by any means, the sovereignty with which it was invested returns to the people, is exercised by them de novo, and such State ceases to [exist] as a State of the Union. This contest is war, and the rules of war state, among the rights of the conqueror, the right to dictate to the conquered the form of government they shall adopt. The States in their corporate capacity may be treated as foreign enemies; but the people, in respect to their allegiance to the national government, must be considered and treated as domestic enemies.

Mr. DONNELLY, (rep.) of Minn., said that the great question involved in the solution of the question of the reconstruction was the safety of the nation, and that everything must be made to give way to this; that the end of the war would simply restore us to the condition of affairs out of which the war arose, and that we must change that condition by the extirpation of slavery, or we would have a series of wars and rebellions. The President's amnesty proclamation did not go far enough. It was the duty of Congress to supply the deficiency. He contended that the safety of the country could not be permitted to rest solely in oaths of allegiance; that the conscience of the rebels justified them in committing perjury against the nation; that it was the duty of the North to regenerate the South, and plant freedom of speech, freedom of the press and universal education everywhere; that these measures were required by our safety, and that we could not permit the Southern people to return to the social condition which prevailed in the South before the war. He further showed the importance of the Union to the West, and argued that the West would continue to insist upon the unity of the nation in spite of all disasters; that it was the right and necessity of the West to reach the sea in every direction over kindred territory.

Mr. DENNISON, (opp.) of Pa., was opposed to the bill. It was proposed at a time when we have not the power, even if we had the right, to reorganize a single State. The States had been treated as if they had no reserved rights. All State constitutions had been trampled upon, and placed at the mercy of the war power. A law act had been passed to protect the military against any crime they may think proper to commit. The last vestige of State rights and the protection of citizens, together with all other powers, are sought to be centralized in the general government. This he was not prepared to sanction by his vote. The bill was intended to legalize and perpetuate the unconstitutional proclamation of the President. It had been said that slavery must be eradicated in order to preserve permanent peace; but this was the cry of unrelenting and cruel fanaticism. It was an effort on the part of the strong to justify their attack on the weak. The only reconstruction there ever can be is to spread the kindly influences of the old constitution over all the land. He did not justify secession, which was brought about by foolish men who deserve punishment, and who preferred their own wicked projects to the welfare of the country. He believed there were good men enough North and South to overwhelm ...

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... [Vand]als to the brood of the Vandals and Goths ... [confisc]ation act. Unless we accompany the ... olive branch we will never have the ...

... of Ind., briefly stated his views. ... whose principles he endorsed, had ... the constitution and the Union. ... shall have run their course, ... we realize in their vast ... been committed. This ... before now if the ... honestly and wisely ... rigidly adhered to ... the war. Fanaticism ... By changing ... the North ... republican ... arraigned ... other things ... and because ... the radical ... Defeats instead of victories had resulted ... and ambition for political ends.

At half-past ten o'clock the House adjourned.

City Intelligence.

MOVING DAY.—The first of May this season, has, more than ever before, been celebrated for the large number of people who have changed their residences. The population of the metropolis must have been considerably decreased, if we can judge from the number of vehicles which crossed the various ferries leading out of the city yesterday. The high rents and the poorly ventilated tenement houses of this city, have contributed largely to this result; but there is still another cause. The immense extent of territory now occupied by the two hostile armies, has, in consequence, been rendered anything but a desirable place to live in by non-combatants, and thousands of citizens from the border States have sought refuge from the ravages of war in the cities and manufacturing towns of the North, thus enhancing the value of real estate. Rents are this year twenty-five to thirty per cent higher than last year. ...

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A SPURIOUS TORPEDO ON A RAIL TRACK.—Shortly before nine o'clock on Sunday evening the attention of officer [Sole]man, of the Twenty-eighth precinct, was directed to an Eighth avenue car, under which he heard a loud report, resembling that of a small cannon. At the time the car was passing rapidly through Hudson street, near Canal. It appears that some mischievous boys had placed a torpedo, or small can of powder, on the track, and as the car crushed the can the powder exploded. The only effect was to frighten the passengers and car horses. Captain Dickson, of the Twenty-eighth precinct, is making efforts to arrest the boys who placed the powder on the track. This is the second attempt which has been made within the last three or four days to blow up cars on the Sixth and Eighth avenue railroads.

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

The Battles in Louisiana—The Capture of Plymouth, N. C.—Siege of Charleston—News from Europe, &c., &c.

The mail steamship Champion, Capt. Jones, will leave this port to-day, at noon, for Aspinwall.

The mails for Central America and the South Pacific will close at half-past ten o'clock this morning.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Red River Expedition—Movements of the Union Army—Latest Intelligence from the Rebel States—Important News from Mexico, Cuba, Central and South America, St. Domingo, &c., &c.

The mail steamship Australasian, Captain Cook, will leave this port to-morrow for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close in this city at half-past ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, five cents.

Wherefore is the "Night Blooming Cereus" like the Wandering Jew? Because there never was such a roamer (aroma). Why is a handkerchief perfumed with PHALON & SON'S "Night Blooming Cereus" like a very angry man? Because it is wonderfully incensed.

Highly Important to Wounded Soldiers.—All soldiers who have been discharged by reason of wounds received in any battle, and who have not received the $100 bounty, can receive the same at once by applying by letter or in person, at the Military and Naval Agency, No. [...] Walnut street, Philadelphia.
JOSEPH E. DEVITT & COMPANY.

"Sozodont" Is Now Attracting Very Considerable attention, and well it may. The article represented by this musical name is one of the best preparations for the Teeth and Gums that has ever been offered to the public. ... Sold by druggists everywhere, 75 cents per bottle ... HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors, 218 Greenwich street, N. Y.

Murray, Eddy & Co.—Managers.
KENTUCKY. EXTRA CLASS 205—May 2, 1864.
36, 72, 4, 5, 63, 56, 74, 29, 68, 10, 1, 55.

[illegible]

A.—

REMOVAL.
DEMAS BARNES & CO
HAVE REMOVED FROM 202 BROADWAY TO
21 PARK ROW,
OPPOSITE THE ASTOR HOUSE.
Jobbers and large buyers of Medicines, Perfumery, &c., will consult their interest by examining our immense stock, composed exclusively of this class of goods.
DEMAS BARNES & CO.
N. B.—The initial "B." is omitted from our signature from May 1, 1864.

A Tonic.
FROM HON. J. A. McDOUGALL, UNITED STATES SENATOR OF CALIFORNIA.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 5, 1863.
Messrs. W. CHILTON & Co.:
You wish to know the medicinal effects of Hostetter's Crimean Bitters, as experienced by myself. I very cheerfully comply with your request.
They are excellent for digestion, correcting diarrhoea, nausea, irritation of the stomach, and for the creation of a wholesome appetite. They pleasantly exhilarate, but followed by no stupefying reaction, and are extremely palatable.
In all respects they are the best bitters I have ever used.
Respectfully yours,
J. A. McDOUGALL.

Address to Smokers.—Pollak & Son, Meerschaum manufacturers, 392 Broome street, near the Bowery, sell goods at wholesale and retail. Pipes cut to order, repaired, boiled and mounted.

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HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $200 A MONTH BY ENGAGING in the sale of our GREAT NOVELTY PRIZE PACKET AND SPLENDID STEEL ENGRAVINGS. We offer the greatest chance to make money ever known, and present every agent with a splendid gold or silver watch free. Only $15 capital required. Full particulars in circular mailed free. G. S. HASKINS & CO., 36 Beekman street, New York. The oldest and only original Prize Package house in the United States.

AGENTS—$15 CLEAR PER DAY—ONE HUNDRED of our extra large size Prize Packages, with 500 presents of jewelry and large bills. Sole agency for a town or county, and a beautiful watch as a present for the agent. Sent anywhere on receipt of $15; can be sold in a few hours; enormous profits; circulars free. E. RICKARDS & CO. (the Originals), 102 Nassau st., N. Y.

AGENTS MAKE TWO DOLLARS FROM TWENTY cents. Call at my office and I will prove it; or ten samples sent free by mail for twenty cents that will retail for two dollars, by R. L. WOLCOTT, 170 Chatham square, N. Y.

A BOY WANTED—IN THE APPRENTICES' Library, 472 Broadway, about 15 years of age, who writes a good hand, is acquainted with books and lives with his parents. Apply between 10 and 12 A. M.

AUCTION SALESMAN WANTED—ONE WHO HAS been accustomed to the general auction business; also a young man as general clerk who is acquainted with the furniture business. Apply at 53 Montgomery st., Jersey City.

ATTENTION—WANTED, 150 STOUT YOUNG MEN for a fishing voyage to Davis Straits and Hudson Bay. Voyage for six months; will pay men from $[illegible] to $[illegible] for the trip. Outfit furnished. Cook, carpenter, cooper and blacksmith wanted. RANDALL & COURTNEY, Corner of Chambers and West streets, up stairs.

A YOUNG MAN WANTED IN A HOTEL OFFICE.—Board, washing and $200 for the first year. Address Hotel, Herald office.

BOOKKEEPER AND WHITE OR COLORED BOY.—Wanted, a young man who understands double entry bookkeeping; boy who can drive a horse, and to work in a store; those only who have first rate recommendations. Address C. A. W., box 129 Herald office.

BARTENDER—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A steady, sober young man; speaks German and English. Apply at the Atlantic Hotel, corner of New Bowery and Oliver st.

BOY WANTED—ONE WHO CAN WRITE A GOOD hand; wages $2 50 per week. Apply at 716 Broadway, room No. 3, after 10 o'clock.

BOY WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT BOY, one who resides with his parents, and can come well recommended, may apply to Byrd & Hall, 12 Warren st.

BOY WANTED—14 OR 15 YEARS OF AGE, TO ATtend an office; must be respectable and have good references. Apply this day at 15 Platt st., up stairs, at 10 o'clock.

BOY WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, TO GO ON ERRANDS and make himself generally useful. Apply at 239 South st.

BOY WANTED—TO ATTEND BAR, ABOUT 14 OR 15 years of age; one who understands the business. Apply, with reference, to M. Byrne, 53 Houston st., corner of Laurens.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—APPLY AT THE YORKville Medical Hall, 3d ave., between 81st and 82d sts.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—ONE WHO UNDERstands the business. Apply to Peer & Winter, No. 6 Franklin Block, Greenpoint, Brooklyn, E. D.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

FURNITURE.

OCCULISTS AND AURISTS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

MATRIMONIAL.

COAL.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A FAMILY, OWNING AND OCCUPYING A HOUSE pleasantly situated on Murray Hill, will let, with Board, to single gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, a front Room on second floor, handsomely furnished. The room contains hot and cold water and gas. Apply at 281 Lexington avenue, the third house above Thirty-eighth street. References required.

AT THE FRANKFORT HOUSE, ONE BLOCK EAST of the City Hall, corner of Frankfort and William streets, 250 neatly furnished, light, German. A Room to one person, 25c. to 50c. per day; $1 25 to $3 per week. House open all night.

AT THE GRANT HOUSE—44 NEW BOWERY, BEtween Chatham square and Chambers street, new house and furniture. Rooms to one 25 to 50 cents per day; $1 25 to $3 per week; convenient to business; five minutes' walk from Broadway; open all night.

AT 18 WASHINGTON PLACE—IN A FIRST CLASS house, two large, nicely furnished Parlors on the first floor; several Rooms and Bedrooms; also a nice Basement, to let, with Board. French spoken.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING A ROOM TO SPARE, could accommodate one or two gentlemen, with Breakfast only. Gentlemen disposed to pay liberally for elegant accommodations will address L. S., station G Post office.

AT 174, 176 AND 178 BLEECKER STREET. SIX blocks west of Broadway—a new house, with modern improvements—pleasantly furnished Rooms, with excellent Board from $5 to $10 per week. Families accordingly. Breakfast 6 to 9. Dinner 12½ and 6.

A SUIT AND SINGLE ROOMS (THREE PARLORS) next door, to let, furnished or unfurnished, with Board (private if preferred), at No 1 East Twentieth street, near Fifth avenue. Furniture for parlors received in part payment of board.

AN ELEGANT, QUIETLY SITUATED HOUSE IN Yorkville, containing all the modern improvements, occupied by a private family who would take a few boarders. Terms moderate. Apply to Mrs. E. BROWN, Eighty-fourth street, between First avenue and avenue A, south side, middle of the block.

A.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES OR SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with Furnished Rooms, with or without Board, at the Belmont House, New Brighton, Staten Island, close to the landing.

A FINE SUIT OF ROOMS, ON SECOND FLOOR, handsomely furnished, with Board; also one or two other Rooms. Apply at No. 15 Irving place, corner of Fifteenth street.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM TO LET—WITH BOARD, to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; house new, with all the modern improvements; location for business men excellent. References exchanged. Apply at 154 Bleecker street.

A.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES OR SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with Furnished Rooms, with or without Board, at the Belmont House, New Brighton, Staten Island, close to the landing.

A DESIRABLE ROOM ON THE SECOND FLOOR, to let, with Board, to one or two gentlemen, in a small family, at 123 West Thirty-sixth street, near Broadway.

A SECOND STORY BACK ROOM TO LET—WITH Board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at 61 St. Mark's place. Only a few boarders taken. Dinner at 1 o'clock.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN A VERY DESIrable location, at 224 Thirtieth street, between Second and Third avenues, would rent a suit of Furnished Rooms, with first class Board, to gentlemen and their wives or a few single gentlemen. Those willing to pay for first class accommodations may apply as above; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT SOME FURNISHed Rooms, en suite or singly, with breakfast, if desired. Apply at 41 West Sixteenth street.

A SUIT OF FRONT ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, at 54 West Twenty-third street, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON THIRD FLOOR TO let—with Board, to a gentleman and wife or a single gentleman; family small and location unsurpassed. Apply at 55 Montague street, Brooklyn.

AT 80 NINTH STREET, BETWEEN UNIVERSITY place and Fifth avenue—To let, two single Rooms, with Board, hot and cold water. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OCCUPYING A beautiful house in one of the genteelest and most convenient parts of the city, would rent a Room and Bedroom either furnished or unfurnished, to a gentleman of the highest respectability; might get breakfast served in the room if desired, otherwise no meals given; none but parties willing to pay a liberal price need apply. Address P. Q. R., Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN, ABOUT THE 9th of May, a comfortable Room, with or without partial board, in some plain, agreeable family; would prefer some pleasant, open neighborhood up town and near the East river. Address, with particulars, Manhattan, Herald office.

A SUIT OF ROOMS, WITH BOARD.—A FAMILY OF three adults having a vacant suit of Rooms, will let them, furnished or unfurnished, with breakfast and dinner at 6 o'clock; they are complete, with gas, water, hot and cold bath, water closet, bells, heaters, &c. For further information apply to 79 West Seventeenth street.

A WIDOW LADY, HAVING TWO NICELY FURNISHed Rooms, would like to rent them to a lady and gentleman, Board for lady only. Apply at 150 East Thirty-seventh street.

A PLEASANT SUIT OF ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, front, to let, with first class Board; also one or two Rooms for single gentlemen. Modern improvements. References exchanged. Apply at 24 University place, corner of Ninth street.

AT NO. 84 NINTH STREET, WEST OF UNIVERSITY place.—To let, with or without first class Board, Suits of Rooms, suitable for families and gentlemen, on first, second and third floors; also a large Extension Room.

A FEW DESIRABLE FURNISHED OR UNFURnished Front Rooms, with Board, suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, can be obtained at 82 East Twenty-ninth street. The house has all the improvements.

A LARGE ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR TO LET—FURnished, in a house with modern improvements. A large Room on fourth floor, $2 per week each to two persons; $3 50 to one. Apply at 156 Waverley place.

A POPULAR LANDLADY CAN ACCOMMODATE several young ladies with Board by addressing E. H. S., station A, Spring street Post office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACCOMMODATE A GENtleman and wife and two single gentlemen with pleasant furnished Rooms and Board, at 13 West Twelfth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Reference required. Servants and children not taken.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, ON FOURTH FLOOR, TO let—Suitable for a gentleman and lady; board for lady only. Apply at 201 West Fifteenth street, near Eighth avenue. Terms moderate.

A PARTY DESIRING SUPERB ACCOMMODATIONS, with or without first class Board, and home comforts, in a location unsurpassable, can secure them if willing to pay a liberal price. None others need apply. Address Fifth Avenue, box 3,599 Post office. References exchanged.

A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT—TO A gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, in West Twenty-second street, near Broadway. Address L., box 2,872 Post office.

A GENTLEMAN CAN OBTAIN A THIRD STORY Hall Bedroom, in a private family, with or without partial Board. Apply at 35 Clinton place, three doors from University place.

A LADY AND GENTLEMAN CAN FIND TWO HANDsomely furnished Parlors, with Board for lady, or one very prettily furnished Front Room, on third floor, communicating with bathroom. No other boarders taken. Location excellent. Apply at 59 East Twenty fifth street.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom to let, to single gentlemen or man and wife. Inquire at 177 Eighth avenue.

BOARD.—A HANDSOME SUIT OF FURNISHED Rooms, second floor, together or separately, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman. Apply at 70 East Twenty seventh street.

BOARD.—GOOD BOARD MAY BE HAD IN A PRIvate house, in Newark, N. J., with furnished or unfurnished Apartments, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, within three minutes' walk of the Morris and Essex Railroad depot; reference required. Apply at 45 Plane street, Newark.

BOARD.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, AT 137 SECOND avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets, one fine Room, suitable for a gentleman and his wife. References exchanged.

BOARD.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES OR single gentlemen can be accommodated with Rooms in single suit or separate, at 71 East Twelfth street, one block from Broadway. References given and required. Dinner at 6.

BOARD.—AT 42 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, a front Parlor and Bedroom, on second floor, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or a party of single gentlemen, may be obtained, with Board. References exchanged.

BOARD UP TOWN.—A HANDSOME SUIT OF UNfurnished Rooms on second floor, together or separately. Also, a furnished front room on fourth floor. House and location first class. References required. Apply at 261 West Forty-second street.

BOARD WANTED.—A FAMILY OF FIVE PERSONS wish Board, with three Rooms, in either New York, Brooklyn or Jersey City, where the charge will not be over $30 per week. Address Samuel, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG lady, in a family where there are few other boarders; location between Fourteenth and Thirty-third streets and Eighth and Second avenues. The best of references given and required. Address C. H. J., station E.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A MAN IS DEsirous of obtaining Board in the vicinity of Clinton or Henry street, near the Atlantic ferry; a single Bedroom, not too small, comfortably furnished, and full, substantial Board; terms $6 per week. Address G. H., box 110 Herald office.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEmen. Two large, well furnished Parlors and two single Rooms, without Board, can be had in a private family. Particular pains will be taken to make them comfortable. Stages and cars pass the door every two or three minutes. Call at 129 Eighth avenue, all the week.

BOARDING.—NO. 201 FOURTH AVENUE.—TO LET, the second Floor, comfortably and neatly furnished, to a small, genteel family, with Private Table; also a pleasant Room on the first floor, and two single Rooms, with partial Board.

BOARDING.—AN UNFURNISHED FRONT PARLOR and large Room above stairs, or the Parlor Floor entire, to let, with Board, to two or three persons; family small. Apply at 197 West Thirty-second street. Also a Room for one gentleman.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS, ON THE second and third floors, to rent, suitable for married couples or single gentlemen; the house has all the modern conveniences, and is within 3 minutes walk of South ferry. Apply at 94 Congress street.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—CONVENIENT TO SOUTH and Wall street ferries; desirable rooms for gentleman and wife. Also one or two single gentlemen. Apply [illegible] Hicks street.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A SUIT OF ROOMS to be let, together or singly, in a handsomely furnished [illegible] near the South ferry; all the modern conveniences. [illegible] at 93 Congress street.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—NEATLY FURnished Rooms on second floor, with bathroom adjoining, [illegible] a plain, private family, where only a few boarders [illegible]. Apply at 131 Henry street, near Fulton and Wall street ferries.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BEDROOM TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNIShed, with meals on Sundays, to a respectable lady, [illegible] East Twenty fifth street. Address Mordider, Herald office.

FOR GENTLEMEN.—PLEASANT AND NICELY FURnished Rooms to let, at No. 92 Prince street, one block west of Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO ONE OR TWO GENtlemen, with gas and privilege of bathroom. Apply [illegible] West Twelfth street.

FURNISHED ROOMS—LARGE, NEAT, AND AIRY, can be obtained at 31 Bond street.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—AT 1,256 BROADWAY, near Thirty-second street, with gas and privilege of bath. None need apply but those furnishing the best of reference.

FURNISHED ROOMS IN BROADWAY TO LET—with or without Board. Full Board for two persons, [illegible] Parlor and Bedroom in front, $25 per week; without [illegible] $20; family small; table excellent. No. [illegible] Broadway, near Fourth street.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, with Breakfast if desired, to let at 20 Union square, corner of Fifteenth street.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH OR without board; convenient to cars and stages, in a respectable neighborhood. Apply at 304 Third street.

NO. 23 WEST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Pleasantly furnished Rooms, in suits or singly, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. House first class. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN A VERY pleasant Parlor and Bedroom, furnished, in a private family, with or without Board, on moderate terms. Unexceptionable references exchanged. Apply at 25 West Twelfth street.

PARTIES WISHING PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH Board, for the summer, can find the same by applying at 23 Gramercy place; house accommodated on each floor with bathroom and water closets. Convenient to stages and cars.

PARTIAL BOARD WANTED—IN OR NEAR HARlem, by a gentleman. Address, stating terms, location, &c., S., box 721 New York Post office.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD—AT 110 AND [illegible] East Fourteenth street. References exchanged.

TWO OR FOUR GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMOdated, in a strictly private family, with a Suit of Rooms, with all improvements, and Board where the comforts of a home can be obtained. Address W. C., box 622 Post office.

TWO BEDROOMS AND A SITTING ROOM TO LET—With Board, to four gentlemen, at the Hotel Bellevue, Palisade avenue, West Hoboken; splendid location, pure air; terms $5 50 each. Call on the premises, or address [illegible] box 975 Post office.

TWO LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO gentlemen only, on second floor, front and back, with ample closets, water, bath, gas—family private—at 75 West Nineteenth street.

TO LET—SEVERAL HANDSOMELY AND NEWLY furnished Rooms, large and small, with Board, at the private dwelling No. 15 Bond street, near Broadway, with all modern improvements and comforts. Permanent occupants preferred.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, A FRONT PARLOR on first floor, elegantly furnished, at $10 per week, with use of bathroom. Apply at 83 Barrow street, near Hudson.

TO LET—A LARGE, FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, with Board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; also a small room. Apply at 102 West Twenty-first street.

TO LET—ELEGANT ROOMS TO LET, WITH BREAKfast or without, in Ninth street, near Fifth avenue, for single gentlemen only. References required. Address L. L., Herald office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, LARGE, ELEGANT ROOMS, for gentleman and wife, also for single gentlemen, at 91 East Fifteenth street, near Stuyvesant Park. Dinner at six o'clock. References exchanged.

TO LET—AT NO. 51 LEXINGTON AVENUE, TWO Rooms on third floor, to a gentleman and lady, board for the lady only, or two single ladies. Location desirable. Apply immediately.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, FRONT AND BACK PARLORS and Hall Room, on second floor, unfurnished. Will be let together or separately to gentlemen and their wives. Terms reasonable. References exchanged. Apply at No. 294 East Broadway.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED LARGE front Room and Bedroom, with bath, closets and wardrobe, to a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen. Rent $10 a week, gas included. Apply to Mrs. Morton, 281 Fourth avenue, up stairs.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD, A LARGE FRONT ROOM, on the third story of a first class house, with closets attached. Possession immediately. References exchanged. Dinner at six o'clock. Apply at 52 St. Mark's place.

VERY FINE AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms to let, at the first class house 18 West Fifteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Meals if desired. References exchanged.

WILLIAMSBURG.—DESIRABLE ROOMS MAY BE had with Board at 21 South Eighth street, within three minutes' walk of Roosevelt street ferry.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A FURNISHED Room, with Breakfast and Tea, also Meals on Sunday, in some respectable Catholic family; will be permanent if suited; the best of references given; location between Canal and Tenth streets, near Broadway. Address A. A., box 130 Herald office, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG FRENCHMEN, BOARD and Lodging, in a house where the English language is spoken exclusively. Address De L., Herald office.

WANTED—FOR A LADY, A NEATLY FURNISHED Room, with Board, between Fourth and Twentieth streets, west of Broadway. Address K. M., Madison square Post office.

WANTED—BY A LADY AND HER SON, GOOD Board, in a respectable neighborhood. Rooms must be comfortably furnished. A reasonable price will be paid. Address for two days A. E. O., box 2,034 Post office, N. Y.

WANTED—ROOMS AND BOARD (DINNER AT 6), by a young gentleman and his sister, both employed through the day. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, H. Williams, box 153 Herald office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A GENTLEman, a Room and Bedroom, unfurnished, excepting carpets, with Breakfast on Sunday. Address, stating terms, location, &c., "Home," this day, box 189 Herald office. To save trouble, boarding house keepers will please not answer.

12 CLINTON PLACE.—TO LET, A HANDSOME SUIT of Rooms on the second floor, with Board, to a family or a party of gentlemen. Also some single Rooms.

15 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN can find very desirable Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, single or in suits, at the above location. None but gentlemen of undoubted respectability need apply.

44 UNION SQUARE, EAST SIDE OF THE PARK.—A small Suit of Rooms to let, with Board. Also a single Room for a gentleman.

105 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMEly furnished Rooms to let, with Board, at the above number. The house is first class in every particular, containing all modern improvements.

129 CHRYSTIE STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without Board.

375 FOURTH STREET, NEAR LAFAYETTE PLACE. To let, a handsome Suit of Parlors to one or more gentlemen, without board, or a gentleman and wife, with Private Table. References exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT WEST HAVEN, CONN.—A NEW HOUSE, newly furnished throughout, will be open for the reception of guests June 1; is situated near the water at Savin Rock, a short distance from New Haven. Terms moderate for good accommodations. Address Jerome Newton, West Haven, Conn., or apply on the premises. Children not taken.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, in the country, so situated that they can drive in and out every day. Address J. H. L., box 2,572 New York Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR THREE CHILDREN will be taken (from 2 to 10 years of age) to Board, the year round, in a healthy location, and where they will have a mother's care, about two hours' ride from the city. Can be seen personally for two days, between the hours of 8 and 1 o'clock, at 773 Sixth avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT RYE, WITHIN A SHORT DIStance of the depot; house is pleasantly situated. For further particulars address M. C. M., Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—FIRST CLASS BOARD AT RYE, one hour's ride from the city, on the New Haven Railroad. For particulars, address A. F., Rye, Westchester county, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A FARM house, at Rahway, by calling at 60 West Forty sixth street, until Wednesday.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT TARRYTOWN, THREE MINutes' walk from the depot. Apply at 242 and 244 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED BY APPLYing to Mrs. Delaunay, Madison avenue, first house above Tenth street, Tremont, Westchester county, N. Y.; distance eleven miles from the city. Access easy by the Harlem railroad or Third avenue cars. Terms reasonable.

COUNTRY BOARD AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDson, furnished or unfurnished.—Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; house very pleasantly situated, and easy of access by railroad or steamboat. Address A. M. F., Tarrytown Post office, New York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—NEAR THE HARLEM Railroad, within about one hour of the city, for a gentleman, wife, infant and nurse; two Rooms, good plain food and plenty of it, and plenty of fresh milk required. Address, stating terms, location, &c., G. S. G., station H, New York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY CONsisting of four adults and two children, with servant, within two hours of the city by boat or rail; three good airy bedrooms and sitting room required; a good table, plenty of fruit and shade indispensable. For desirable accommodations liberal terms are offered; references exchanged. Address, giving full particulars, B., box 2,821 Post office, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—ON A FARM, PLEASantly located, for two families with four children. Address box 4,191 Post office, stating particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FROM THE 1ST OF June, for four or five months, if suited, for a lady and two children, aged one and a half and four and a half years, at a farm house in a mountainous country, where the comforts of a home can be had, not over sixty miles from New York city—where no other boarders are taken preferred—with accommodation for the gentleman from Saturday till Monday, when required. Address, stating terms, which must be reasonable, location, mode of access, &c., Mountain, Herald office, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, two daughters and servant, in good healthy location, within an hour's ride or sail of New York by railroad or steamboat. Plain, good fare expected. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, Miss Woolf, 155½ West Thirty-second street, New York.

CITY AND COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—ALL DEsirable Rooms can be filled. Send to Board Bureau, 713 Broadway. Board seekers invited. Board and instruction for children $1 and upward. Apply at A. C. JONES & CO.'S Bureau and Directory, 713 Broadway.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

67f. 50c. and closed at 67f. 15c., or 20c. lower than yesterday. The scrip of the new Mexican was closed at par.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, April 21, 1864.

Cotton buoyant and all qualities a trifle higher. Sales on Wednesday and to-day 25,000 bales, including 10,000 to speculators and exporters.

Breadstuffs dull and tending downward.

Provisions quiet and steady.

Petroleum buoyant. Crude, £18 10s. per ton; 2s. 6½d. per gallon refused for refined.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market shows symptoms of increasing strength. Inferior qualities of yarns and goods rather more salable than on Tuesday. Superior qualities in good demand at higher prices, and a fair amount of business going on.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET.

APRIL 22, 1864.

No. 1, 58s. 9d. a 59s. Mixed numbers warrants, 59s. 8½d. a 59s. 4d. No. 3, ; 58s. a 58s. 3d. Market steady.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, April 22, 1864.

Cotton.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week 60,000 bales, of which 11,000 were taken by speculators and 18,000 by exporters. The market has been buoyant, and prices are ½d. higher for American and ⅜d. higher for Egyptian, while Surats are unchanged. The sales to-day were 15,000 bales, including 6,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm and unchanged. The authorized quotations are:—Middling New Orleans, 27¼d.; do. Mobile, 27d.; do. uplands, 26¾d. The stock in port is estimated at 413,351 bales, of which 28,000 are American.

Breadstuffs are dull and tending downward.

Provisions quiet and steady.

Petroleum still advancing.

The Steamship Bavaria.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, May 2, 1864.

We hear that the City of Washington reports the capture of the Hamburg steamer Bavaria by Danish cruisers, and therefore beg to advise that we had a telegram reporting the safe arrival of the Bavaria at Southampton, from which port she was to leave on the evening of the 21st of April for this port.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Rebel Forces Concentrating Near Orange Court House.

Lee Awaiting Our Attack on the Rapidan.

Destruction of Madison Court House.

THE WHOLE PLACE REDUCED TO ASHES.

WHY THE HOUSES WERE FIRED.

Sketch of the Rebel County Town and Vicinity,

&c., &c., &c.

Movements of the Rebel Forces.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1864.

It is now known that Gen. Lee designs to await our attack in his defences on the Rapidan, instead of retiring to Richmond, as was rumored.

All Lee's available troops are hurrying up to the vicinity of Orange Court House, and, from our elevated signal stations busy preparation for the approaching conflict can be distinctly seen.

The Destruction of Madison Court House.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1864.

The expedition which was sent out from here last week destroyed Madison Court House.

The expedition met no rebels until about half a mile from the Court House, when a slight skirmish took place, in which the rebel loss was five and ours none.

The rebels retreated in the direction of the Court House.

The rebels suddenly disappeared, but on our forces entering the town they were received with volleys of musketry, fired from the windows of houses, and were compelled for a time to withdraw.

The officers of the reconnoitering party ordered another advance, when again a destructive fire was poured in from the houses.

There being no other way of smoking out the rebels orders were issued that the town should be fired.

The torch was applied to a number of houses affording cover for the enemy, whereupon the latter hastily decamped, leaving our forces in possession of the place.

The flames, however, spread very rapidly, and there being no means at hand whereby they could be checked a general conflagration was the result, and in a short time almost the entire town was in ashes.

The act was certainly not a wanton one on the part of the Union forces, but was rendered necessary by the dastardly act of the rebels, who used the shelter of houses for the purpose of slaughtering our troops.

Sketch of Madison Court House and Vicinity.

Madison Court House, sometimes called Madisontown, was before its destruction the capital of Madison county, Va. It was situated near the centre of that county, was seventy miles from Richmond in a northwesterly direction, and ninety-six miles from Washington, D. C. It was most beautifully located, in a healthy situation, on high ground, nearly surrounded by hills, and commanded a fine view of the Blue Ridge. It contained in 1860 a population of about eight hundred, several churches, and among the houses were many mansions belonging to the planters in the vicinity. Several streams, possessing fine water power, ran in the immediate neighborhood, and gave motion to about half a dozen flouring mills, besides factories, &c. Previous to the war it represented no small amount of wealth, and up to the beginning of the present month had been somewhat free from the horrors that attend war. It had been merely an outpost of the rebel army, and of but little value in a strategical point of view. During the Stoneman cavalry expedition of 1863 it was visited by a portion of Averill's column, and again during the early part of the present year a part of Custer's cavalry force passed through it, en route for Stannardsville. The rebel General Fitz Hugh Lee at one time made the Court House his headquarters, otherwise the place has been unimportant in the annals of the civil war.

The farms, &c., of the county of Madison are reached from the Court House by means of several diverging roads. The county has an area of two hundred and eighty square miles, or one hundred and seventy nine thousand two hundred acres. The Rapidan river forms its boundary on the south, southeast and southwest, and it is also drained by the Robertson and Hazel rivers, which rise within its limits. These streams all furnish fine water power, and drive several mills. The Blue Ridge forms the northwestern boundary of the county, the whole scenery of which was particularly noted for its sublimity. The soil of the valley was extremely fertile, and the plantations, before the war, of great value. Extensive beds of copper ore are said to exist in the Blue Ridge of this region, but they have not as yet been worked to any advantage. The county was organized during the year 1792, and by the census of 1860, had then a population of eight thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, about one half of whom were slaves.

Cavalry Fight and Capture of Twenty-three of Mosby's Guerillas.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1864.

The cavalry expedition sent out from Vienna last Thursday, under command of Colonel Lowell, returned to that place yesterday, after having visited Leesburg, Rectortown and Upperville.

Near Upperville a portion of Mosby's guerilla band was encountered, when a sharp fight ensued, which resulted in the loss to the rebels of two killed and four wounded and twenty-three taken prisoners.

Colonel Lowell lost three men killed and four wounded.

Colonel Lowell returned safely to Vienna with the twenty-three prisoners captured from Mosby, and also three blockade runners, twenty five horses and a large quantity of wool, tobacco and other contraband goods picked up on the route.

Affairs in the Shenandoah Valley.

MR. F. C. WILSON'S DESPATCH.

WINCHESTER, VA., May 1—6 P. M.

No news. All quiet.

NEWS FROM THE RED RIVER.

Reported Defeat of the Enemy by General Steele.

Recapture of Artillery Taken from General Banks,

&c., &c., &c.

Mr. DeB. Randolph Keim's Despatch.

CAIRO, Ill., April 28, 1864.

ANOTHER BATTLE EXPECTED ON RED RIVER.

By late arrivals from below we learn, in relation to the Red river affairs, that the enemy were concentrating in the vicinity of Grand Ecore, and that General Banks had determined to march out and offer fight. We also learn that the troops of Generals Steele and Thayer had made an attack upon the enemy's rear, and recaptured eighteen of the pieces captured from General Banks at Pleasant Hill. The same rumors also state that the forces under Steele are marching down the north side of the Red river to effect a junction with Banks. In the event of the success of such a movement, our army will be in an excellent condition to resume the offensive, with no probability of failure. The greatest obstacle against which our troops have now to contend is the low stage of water on the river. This, however, will not long exist if the rains now prevailing in this latitude extend so far south. The Ohio river has risen eighteen inches within the past twenty-four hours, and is still going up. The Mississippi rises less rapidly above the junction of the two streams, but from present appearances will soon also attain its maximum height. None of the rivers of the Southwest have yet reached a height equal to that of last year at this time. The season too is much more backward than usual. Vegetation is just commencing to put out.

NEWS FROM CAIRO.

Activity of the Executive of Illinois—The New Military Governor—Guerillas, &c.

OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENCE.

CAIRO, Ill., April 28, 1864.

The Union demonstration at Carbondale yesterday was a very creditable affair. Despite the heavy rain which had fallen during the preceding night and continued during the day, a concourse of about four thousand people assembled and attended the speeches.

Mr. Fuller, Adjutant General of the State of Illinois, is here regulating the organization of militia, under the last tender of the Western governors.

Brigadier General Prince, who is to command this district in the place of General Brayman, relieved, has arrived and will shortly assume command.

Guerillas are daily growing more troublesome in West Kentucky. The people are said to be in the most deplorable condition. Forrest's presence has been a dreadful visitation upon them, and this continuance of petty depredations falls even more heavily upon them than the first. If something be not soon done the people of that region will be unable to plant their crops, and the result of such a prevention can perhaps be imagined. The government should now open a new mode of treatment for guerillas, as their acts within the past six weeks make any punishment warrantable.

The Gunboat Petrel Captured and Burned by Rebels—Skirmish near Duvall's Bluff, &c.

CAIRO, May 2, 1864.

The gunboat Petrel was suddenly boarded, captured and burned, by Wirt Adams' cavalry, on the 23d, two miles above Yazoo City. A number on the boat were killed. Captain McElroy and crew are among the missing, and are supposed to be prisoners. The executive officer, engineer, pilot and an ensign escaped. The Petrel was a small sized gunboat and carried four or five guns. On the following Sunday a Union officer, named Wossler, formerly in command of a colored regiment, was executed in the same vicinity.

The party who captured the gunboat Petrel are represented to have numbered about three hundred, and had two pieces of artillery, with which and musketry they opened fire on the boat. The crew, though taken by surprise, quickly responded, and quite a brisk fire was kept up some minutes. Finally a ball pierced the boiler of the Petrel. The boat filled with scalding steam, which compelled her brave defenders to leave her. What damage they inflicted on the enemy is unknown.

The steamer Progress was recently fired into near Concordia, Miss. Another attack was made near Grand Lake. One guerilla was killed and ten taken prisoners.

The Progress was attacked for the third time near Island No. 76, but received no injury.

On the 19th ult. the steamer Roe, bound for New Orleans, took wood at the mouth of the St. Francis river. The wood being used in the furnaces caused an explosion, which resulted in no damage, except the burning of the face and hands of the fireman.

Afterwards, when about passing Fort Adams, the Roe was signalled by a man near the shore, apparently in distress. The engines were immediately stopped and the yawl was lowered to go to his relief, when a masked battery from the fort opened, and fired ten shots, one of which struck her wheel house, doing little damage. Two hundred infantry also fired on the boat, but without effect. The Roe was heavily laden with government stores.

The steamer Tycoon, from the White river, had arrived at Memphis. She reports a skirmish between our cavalry and guerillas near Duvall's Bluff. The enemy was routed and a number of prisoners captured.

The Arkansas river is falling very rapidly.

The steamer Wilson, from the Red river, arrived at Memphis on Saturday with twenty-one hundred bales of cotton.

General Sturgis started on the 30th ult with a large force on an expedition after Forrest.

There was no reliable information regarding Forrest. It was rumored that he was within a few miles of Memphis, with a large force, and designed capturing that place.

The Memphis cotton market was still active and firm; all offering was taken at advanced rates, middling 69c., good 72c., fair 76c.; shipments 875 bales for Cincinnati and a few for St. Louis.

News from Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 29, 1864.

Martin Smith was executed to-day in Fort Pickering, for the crime of smuggling percussion caps to the enemy and violating his oath of allegiance. He stated at the gallows that the sentence was just, and that he was guilty. There are two other men in prison for the same crime, and will probably suffer the same penalty.

General Washburne is very active in preparing his forces for active duty in the field.

General Sturgis has assumed command of the cavalry here and is refitting and equipping them.

The military authorities at Memphis were pressing the horses of the citizens, for the purpose of mounting a body of cavalry on duty in that place.

The cotton market of Memphis was active and firm; all cotton offered was readily taken; receipts small. Quotations: middling to strict middling, 66c. a 67c.; good 4¢c. a 69c.; fair, 72c.

Paducah Again Threatened by the Rebels.

CAIRO, May 2, 1864.

It is reported that Paducah is again threatened, and measures are being taken to prevent the government property from falling into the hands of the enemy should they advance on that place.

It is said that a thousand people from the country about Paducah, and numbers of contrabands, are encamped within a radius of ten miles on the side of the river opposite Paducah.

A rebel flag of truce was sent to Paducah this morning, requesting an exchange of surgeons held as prisoners. Col. Hicks replied that he only had power to exchange bullets, which at the latest advices was declined by the rebels.

General Hurlbut has been relieved of the command of the Sixteenth army corps; and Brigadier General Prince commands the district of Cairo, vice General Brayman relieved.

Colonel Osborn, who was wounded at Carbondale on the 27th ult., has since died.

The National Typographical Union.

LOUISVILLE, May 2, 1864.

The National Typographical Union convened here to-day. Twenty-one States were represented. The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year:—President, A. M. Carver, of Cincinnati; First Vice President, W. L. Fairchild, of Philadelphia; Second Vice President, C. B. Smith, of New York; Secretary and Treasurer, W. F. Moore, of Detroit; Corresponding Secretary, M. C. Mason, of St. Louis.

Obituary.

BOSTON, May 2, 1864.

Benjamin H. Houlton, for many years the ship news editor of the Boston Courier, died last night, after a brief illness, of typhoid fever.

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

CAIRO, May 1, 1864.

By the arrival of the steamer Mollie Able we have New Orleans dates to the 26th, and Memphis to the 29th.

The steamship Morning Star, from New York 19th, arrived at New Orleans on the 25th.

The cotton market was too unsettled for quotations. A small lot of strict low middling sold at 80c. Sugar and molasses were firm, with good inquiry. Sales 600 hhds. sugar at 24c. for good fair and 24½c. a 25½c. for fully fair; 500 bbls. molasses at 95 for new.

The Mollie Able brought up 200 hhds. sugar and a few bbls. of molasses.

Generals Ransom and Stone were passengers by the steamer to Memphis from New Orleans. General Ransom is rapidly recovering from his wound. He exonerates General Stone from the responsibility of the disaster resulting from the disposition of our forces at Sabine Cross Roads. He states further, that General Stone has endeared himself to the Army of the Gulf by his gallant conduct in the battles of the 8th and 9th.

NEWS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Evacuation of Washington by Our Forces.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 1, 1864.

Washington, N. C., was evacuated by our forces on Thursday last, the troops there being wanted elsewhere.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

Richmond papers of the 30th ultimo contain the following.

The Citizens of Richmond to be Placed on Half Rations, &c.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1864.

A Richmond paper of Thursday says the languor in the commercial market shows that the town people will have to live on half rations until the country people who have provisions to spare shall have heard of the defeat of Grant's army. We may then expect supplies from all quarters, and a revival of business on a descending scale of prices.

A despatch from Orange Court House, April 27, says—All the Yankees have left the valley to reinforce Meade.

A telegram from Fredericksburg of the same date says that as yet there are no indications of Grant's movements towards Fredericksburg, unless the telegraph from Occoquan to Alexandria is being repaired by the Yankees.

The Impending Battle in Georgia.

The following is from the Examiner of the 29th:—

We have again rumors of an impending battle on the Georgia and Tennessee lines. The opinion in that part of the confederacy appears to be that the enemy is to make a grand effort of the campaign in that quarter; but, while there is much stronger evidence that the effort is to be made in the direction of Richmond, it must be recollected that the theory by no means excludes the probability that an important issue is to be tried in Northern Georgia. The enemy has no army there which is formidable in numbers and discipline. It possesses one great advantage, which the enemy has not in Virginia—the impregnable fortifications of Chattanooga upon which to fall back in case of disaster. The state of preparation of the army in Gen. Johnson's front, the removal of a great body of troops from Knoxville and Cleveland to Chattanooga, and the facility with which reinforcements can be thrown from Tennessee and Kentucky, warn us that we need not be surprised at any time to hear that an earnest attempt is being made to break our lines at Dalton, and that a grand battle is going on."

Disastrous Fire at Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON, April 29, 1864.

A fire occurred last night on the west side of the river, which consumed the offices of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, thirty-four freight cars of the Georgia Central road, and every building south of the depot, including the Confederate Cotton Press, Berry's Marine Railway, and all of the cotton stored west of the ferry, about six thousand bales. The loss is estimated at from six to seven millions of dollars.

SECOND DESPATCH.

At the fire this morning about 4,400 bales of cotton, 25 freight cars, the railroad offices, the rosin and oil works, cotton press, Berry's shipyard, shed, &c., were burned. The loss is estimated at $5,000,000. The Confederate government lose about $1,000,000. The balance falls on individuals.

There was an insurance of only about $10,000.

GENERAL BUTLER'S DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Wm. H. Stiner's Despatch.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 1, 1864.

A REVIEW OF THE TROOPS

under the command of Major General Butler was held yesterday by the Commanding General, and was not only a very brilliant, but also a highly satisfactory affair. General Butler was accompanied by his entire staff, and other officers, all of whom expressed their approbation at the fine appearance of the troops.

MEDICAL PREPARATIONS FOR THE CAMPAIGN

about to ensue have been made by Dr. Charles McCormick, Medical Director of this department, on a very extensive scale. The different hospitals have been cleared of the sick occupying the wards, and either sent North, or accommodated elsewhere. Dr. McCormick is one of ablest medical officers of the army, and to him belongs the credit for these gigantic preparations. Besides the several large hospitals in his charge, there have been several boats expressly fitted up for hospital purposes sent to him, among which are the State of Maine, Capt. W. H. H. Borden, and the Connecticut. The fine steamer New World has also been chartered, and will be here in a few days, assigned to Dr. McCormick for hospital service.

GENERAL NEWS

is very dull. Although plenty of activity exists in the department, still there is nothing more transpiring than routine business, and the details thereof are highly contraband. But everything is shaping towards a near and bloody campaign, and when it comes it will be sharp and decisive.

A RAID ON GUERILLAS

was made a few days ago by a detachment of the Twentieth New York (McClellan) cavalry, Colonel N. B. Lord commanding. A few days ago Major Smith, in command of a detachment from the Twentieth, engaged guides from the loyal North Carolinians living near our lines, who are termed "Buffaloes," to be shown to Elizabeth City. Four rebel troopers belonging to the Eighth North Carolina cavalry were captured shortly after leaving camp, and when within ten miles of Elizabeth City Major Smith surprised three guerillas, whom he brought into camp with his other prisoners. The "Buffaloes" are the most bitter enemies of the rebels. The guides with Major Smith begged of him the privilege of shooting the captured bushwhackers, giving as a reason that they would certainly be shot if apprehended by them.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 1, 1864.

The flag of truce steamer New York arrived here this evening from City Point, with four hundred of our exchanged prisoners.

No newspapers were allowed to be given us for the press, nor could any news be obtained from other sources.

News from California.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2, 1864.

Arrived ships Hertford, London, Circourn, Bordeaux.

Mazatlan advices to April 23, state that the French steamer Diamant was watching that port, not interfering with commerce, and looking out only for supplies contraband of war.

The exportation of silver from Northern Mexico is becoming a notable feature. Many California companies are working there.

Dr. Bellows preached the first sermon in the church of the late Rev. Starr King yesterday to a crowded audience.

A company has been formed here, with a capital of $500,000, to cultivate coffee, cotton, sugar and tobacco in Central America.

Mining stocks still remain depressed.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

LONDON—Steamship Celia—Mr Harrison, Mr Grace, Mr and Mrs Jinson, three children and servant; Mr Prouse, Mr and Mrs Hurley, A Defage, Mr and Mrs Flaucois, E Yayen, Miss Bossell, Major Robertes, H Hommans, J Edwards, E Clarke, Miss A Bunting, Mrs Jane Burgen and four children, S S Flowers, Jas Butcher, Mr Drabble, Geo Hosey, G Trumbull, A G Bingley, F Bingley, Mr Eberle, Mr Lurant, Mr Monterna, Mrs Brouse, Mr Raynal, Mr Wooster—and 119 in the steerage.

LIVERPOOL—Steamship City of Washington—Miss Hessles, Mr Hardinge and lady, Mr Rose, lady and two children; Miss Ross, C Glemm Leaning and son, J McCullough, Capt Rooke, lady and man servant; P Nennary, T Nennary, A Fudkelwier and two children, S Stewart, W H Ward and lady, Mr Hopkins and lady, J W Hannay, Mrs Palmer, Mrs Hingman, Mr Robertson, Mr and Mrs Hazeltine, A Dixon, A O Howard, W G Morehead, Mr Slater, C M Brooks, H C Nevin, E Swan, J Bowden, Capt Knowles, lady and infant; J J D Slacker, W Peterson, S H Williams, Mrs Atkinson, four children and nurse; B Jennings, Miss B Laverty, Miss Flint, Mr Cope, T Arnold, Mr Morewood, Mr Usherwood, J Wesley, Mr Alexander and lady, Mrs Higgins, Mrs Updegrove, C Unitica, Capt Grant, Miss Lellevire, Miss Cohen, Mrs Fowler, two children and nurse; Mr Loser, J Costa, Mr Rives, lady and child; Mr Sinclair, A S Church, Mrs Hol. J D Macintyre.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

BURTIS—KETCHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 28, by the Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, Mr. DIVINE BURTIS, Jr., to Miss SARAH E. KETCHAM, both of the former place.

MIDDLETON—HOLLOWAY.—In Tarrytown, N. Y., on Sunday, May 1, by the Rev. Jas. S. Spencer, Mr. JOSIAH T. MIDDLETON to Miss EMMIE A. HOLLOWAY.

Died.

ARROWSMITH.—On Sunday, May 1, WILLIAM G. ARROWSMITH, son of Benjamin E. Arrowsmith, aged 24 years and 4 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from the Baptist church, Fifteenth street, near Third avenue, Brooklyn, without further notice.

AUCHINCLOSS.—On Sunday, May 1, of scarlet fever, EDWIN CHILTON AUCHINCLOSS, aged 10 years and 4 months, only child of John T. and Georgiana Auchincloss.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Thomas church, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, without further invitation.

BENSON.—On Sunday, May 1, JOHN H., son of Samuel and Mary P. Benson, in the 19th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 366 Ninth avenue, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Albany papers please copy.

BLANCARD.—On Saturday, April 30, HYPPOLITE BLANCARD.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, 248 Fourth avenue.

BURDETT.—On Sunday, May 1, CHARLES BURDETT, aged 51 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from 87 Varick street.

BRADY.—On Sunday, May 1, JULIA, the beloved daughter of Philip and Rose Brady, aged 16 years.

The friends and relatives are requested to attend the funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, corner of First and North Eighth streets, Williamsburg. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

COLE.—On Sunday evening, May 1, at a quarter to nine o'clock, WILLIAM COLE, in the 10th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 129 Cherry street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

CARSON.—On Sunday, May 1, of consumption, JOHN S. CARSON, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, New Utrecht, L. I., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

CULLEY.—On Sunday, May 1, after a short and severe illness, PETER CULLEY.

The relatives and friends of the family and the members of Father Mathew T. A. B. Society are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 318 Eighth street, between avenues B and C.

DUFFY.—Of consumption, CATHARINE GENEVIEVE DUFFY, wife of Philip Duffy and second daughter of the late John McNally, aged 22 years and 27 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 15 Prince street, Brooklyn, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

DUNN.—On Sunday, May 1, OGDEN DUNN, youngest son of Peter Dunn, aged 11 years, 5 months and 12 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 537 Ninth avenue, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Newburg papers please copy.

DEMAREST.—On Sunday, May 1, EMMA DEMAREST, youngest daughter of James B. and Laura E. Demarest, of membranous croup, aged 2 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from No. 260 Eighth avenue.

FITZPATRICK.—MARGARET FITZPATRICK, the beloved wife of William Fitzpatrick, native of Enniscorthy, county Wexford, Ireland.

The friends and acquaintances of her sons, Thomas and Patrick Fitzpatrick, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, Twenty-second street, Gowanus, between Fourth and Fifth avenues. Her remains will be interred in Flatbush Cemetery.

Wexford papers please copy.

HANSON.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Monday, May 2, Mrs. ANNE HANSON, a native of Maryland, aged 76 years.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Paul's church, New York, on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock, without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at the church to convey friends to the interment at Greenwood.

KEITH.—At 44 Union square, on Friday, April 29, from injuries received at Batchelor's creek, N. C., C. CLARENCE T. KEITH, late lieutenant in the United States Signal corps, aged 22 years and 8 days.

The funeral services were held at Christ church, corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock.

KELLY.—On Sunday, May 1, FRANCIS, son of Patrick and Ellen Kelly, aged 3 years, 2 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from No. 107 Seventh avenue, near Twenty-fourth street.

MORRIS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 2, at his residence, No. 30 John street, THOMAS MORRIS, in the 63d year of his age.

His remains will be taken to the church on Wednesday morning. Notice of the funeral will be given.

McDONALD.—On Sunday morning, May 1, of congestion of the lungs, Mrs. HONORIA McDONALD, aged 66 years.

Her friends, and those of her sons, John and Edward, are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 222 West Twenty-eighth street, corner of Ninth avenue, this (Tuesday) morning, at nine o'clock, thence to St. Columba's church, West Twenty-fifth street, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of her soul. The remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

McGUIRE.—On Monday, May 2, after a short but painful illness, JAMES, only son of John and Mary Ann McGuire, aged 2 years, 6 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, James McGuire, 217 Mott street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

PERRY.—In South Bergen, N. J., on Sunday, May 1, OSCAR, son of George C. and Margaret Perry, aged 13 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from Belmont avenue, South Bergen.

PATTERSON.—On Saturday, April 30, at the residence of her brother-in-law, J. W. Schmidt, HELENA BACHE, relict of Samuel Patterson, of Charleston, S. C.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at Grace church, on Wednesday morning, at half-past nine o'clock, without further invitation.

PARSMORE.—On Saturday, April 30, CARLOS EDUARDO, aged 3 years and 8 months, adopted son of Dr. E. C. Parsmore, of this city.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 1, at the residence of her son in law, Charles Fowler, JOANNA SMITH, wife of Franklin Smith, of Boston.

Her remains will be taken to Boston for interment.

SLY.—At Newburg, on Sunday, May 1, Mrs. CATHARINE SLY, in the 73d year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, 45 High street, Newburg.

Richmond and Memphis papers please copy.

SEAMAN.—On Monday, May 2, ELIZA SEAMAN, aged 77 years.

The remains will be removed from her late residence, No. 74 West Twentieth street, on Wednesday morning, to Washington, D. C., for interment.

STRAUNT.—At Throgg's Neck, Westchester county, N. Y., on Friday, April 29, THOMAS STRAUNT, aged 60 years.

Scotland papers please copy.

SINCLAIR.—On Monday, May 2, CHARLES SINCLAIR, printer, a native of Edinburg, Scotland.

Edinburg papers please copy.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock, from the foot of Twenty-sixth street, East river.

TEETS.—On Monday, May 2, of diptheria, WILLIAM FRANKLIN, youngest son of Stephen and Elizabeth Teets, aged 3 years, 2 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 617 Eighth avenue, this (Tuesday) morning, at half-past nine o'clock. The remains will be taken to Rahway, N. J., for interment.

Monroe (Wis.) papers please copy.

WILLIAMS.—On Sunday, May 1, after a short illness, Mr. E. D. WILLIAMS, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, No. 126 West Forty-third street, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Baltimore for interment.

Philadelphia, Baltimore and Hartford papers please copy.

WILT.—On Sunday evening, May 1, FRANCES EVALEEN, youngest daughter of George and Evaleen B. Wilt.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of her father, No. 109 Fifth street, Williamsburg, on Sunday afternoon, at two o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 57	MOON RISES....morn	3 19
SUN SETS	6 57	HIGH WATER....morn	6 29

Port of New York, May 2, 1864.

CLEARED.

Ship Chancellor (Br), Jones, Liverpool—Williams & Guion.
Bark Hiawatha (Brem), Matthias, Callao—H Koop & Co.
Bark American Eagle, Harford, Aspinwall—Panama RR Co.
Bark J Aniers (Old), Ewerchel, Trinidad—Garrels & Meyer.
Brig Otto (Old), Platz, Bordeaux.
Brig George, Perkins, St Croix—S Towner & Co.
Brig H P Nash, Haney, Zaza—Brett, Son & Co.
Brig Jane (Br), McClellan, Halifax—J F Whitney & Co.
Brig Webster Kelly, Brown, Philadelphia—R P Buck & Co.
Schr Marchiena (Hol), Neppers, Rotterdam—Funch, Meincke & Wendt.
Schr Flash (Br), ——, Minatitlan—F Alexandre & Sons.
Schr Gen Burnside, Trailch, Guadaloupe—Jones & Lough.
Schr Wm Aiken (Br), Wadman, St Johns, NF—P I Nevius & Sons.
Schr Rachel Jane, Routh, Philadelphia—Bentley, Smith & Co.
Schr Enterprise (Br), Gould, Philadelphia—D R DeWolf.
Schr S B Bleecker, Edwards, Camden.
Schr Mary, Wilcox, Boston—G L Hatch.
Schr W W Brainard, Pendleton, Boston—S W Lewis & Co.
Sloop Harriet Ann, Dyer, Newport—E H Kreemer.
Steamer J B Thomson, McKaig, Baltimore.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Celia (Br), Billinge, London, April 9, and Havre 11th, with mdse and passengers, to Howland & Aspinwall. April 22, lat 43 23, lon 37 20, passed ship Margaret Pollok (Br), steering W; 27th, lat 40 02, lon 61 45, passed ship Berkeley, steering E.

Steamship City of Washington (Br), Brooks, Liverpool, April 20, via Queenstown 21st, with mdse and passengers, to John G Dale.

Ship Marlborough (of Windsor, NS), Campbell, Liverpool, 35 days, with mdse, to Dani Starr. Been 19 days W of the Banks, with light winds.

Ship Johann (Russian), Helo, Antwerp, 39 days, with mdse and 278 passengers, to Ruger Bros. Has had a succession of NW and WSW gales, stove bulwarks, sprung aleak, &c.

Bark Helen McDonald (of St John, NB), Morton, Marseilles, March 18, and Gibraltar 27th, with mdse, to master. Had calms for 30 days in the Mediterranean and a succession of terrific westerly gales after passing the Azores, the barometer frequently falling as low as 8 6-10. April 4 lat 38 33, lon 36 15, spoke brig Anna Helena (Brem), from Porto Rico for Falmouth, all well.

Bark Nord Amerika (Rus), Lipson, Bremen, 43 days, with mdse and passengers, to Hermann, Koop & Co.

Brig Burgemeister Kerstein (Prus), Kerstein, Cardiff, 54 days, with coal, to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has had a great deal of calm weather. April 15, lat 23 15, lon 59 12, spoke bark Orlando, hence, steering S.

Brig Carita (Aus), Cranetich, Pernambuco, 32 days, with sugar, to J L Phipps & Co.

Schr Genovera (Span), Christopher, Grand Cay, TI, 13 days, with tobacco &c, to Poppe & Co. April 23, lat 27 30, lon 73 50, spoke brig Mermaid, of and for Liverpool from Jacmel, twelve days out and short of provisions; supplied them.

Schr Ivy, Henderson, New Orleans, 17 days, with sugar, to Sturges & Co.

Schr Caroline, Fox, Melville, NJ.

Schr R C Smith, Beram, Elizabethport for Salem.

Schr Geo Washington, Huntington, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr Carroll, Baker, Amboy for Boston.

Schr S W Pratt, Henry, [illegible]

Schr Onalivia, [illegible]

Steamer [illegible], New Haven.

[illegible] (US transport), Connery, Alexandria, 48 hours, in ballast, to US Quartermaster. May 1, off Capes [illegible], passed a bark bound N showing a white flag with a black letter B in the centre.

1st—Schr Halcea (of Biddeford), Huff, Mayaguez, 12 days, with sugar, to master.

BELOW.

Bark Chanticleer (Br), from Port au Prince.
Bark David Nickles, 12 days from Sagua.
Brig "Corina" (Br), from Turks Island.

SAILED.

1st—Ships Camoens, Humboldt, Owego, Uncle Joe; barks Eureka, John Carver, Poictiers; schrs A Stewart, Bumo, Rubon South, D Martins, Maryland; steamers Quincy, Fetal, Tibbe.

Wind at sunset S.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN LLOYDS—Supplement for May 1 to the above work is now ready for delivery. This number contains 52 new names of vessels, besides other useful matter. The American Lloyds, though only in existence since 1857, is fast approaching perfection in all its details owing to the untiring efforts of its proprietors, Messrs Taylor, Hartshorne & King, 33 Wall street.

STEAMSHIP CHARLES O LEARY—The new steamship Charles O Leary left the Delamater Iron Works on an engineer's trial trip yesterday. On her return she was taken on the sectional dock to be coppered. The trial was highly satisfactory.

SHIP ALEXANDRINE, Snow, from Dunkirk for Gothenburg, put into Ramsgate, E, 14th ult, her pump being choked with ballast.

SHIP CICERO, ready to sail from Bombay for New York, caught fire, and nearly all the upper tier of cargo was destroyed.

SHIP A E LOVITT—Greenock, April 19—Ship A E Lovitt, Perry, which put back yesterday leaky, has been taken alongside the East India wharf, where her cargo (tar and pig iron) will be discharged, previous to going into dock.

BARK JOHN GRIFFIN, at Boston May 1, collided on Friday night last, off Nausett, with an unknown schr. Damage to the latter unknown.

BARK JENE, Smith, of and from Boston for Palermo, put into Fayal March 27, dismasted, and with seven feet water in the hold, having sprung a leak in heavy weather. Her masts were cut away.

BARK MARIA MORTON, Woodward, hence at Trieste, received damage to her rails and rigging, and sprung aleak.

BRIG T B WATSON, at New Orleans April 22 from New York, reports had continued gales from W to SW the entire passage; lost boats, davits, washed away head rail and knees, sprung bowsprit and lost sails, and doing other damage. On the 3d ult. during a hurricane, shipped heavy seas, decks full of water, and lee rail completely under water; had to keep pumps constantly going, and was compelled to throw overboard a part of deck load to save the vessel.

SCHR DAYMONT—The schr sunk by the US steamer Iroquois in Hampton Roads, on Thursday last, is reported to be the Daylight, of New York, with coal for the government. All hands were saved.

SCHR ALEXANDER BLUE, from New York, at New Orleans April 19, experienced heavy weather during the passage, and was compelled to throw overboard the deck load.

SCHR R B PITTS, which went down at her anchors, in Rockland, in the gale of March 7, having been sold as she lay to parties in Vinalhaven for $200, has been successfully raised and floated into shoal water.

SCHR LIZZIE H STACY, of Wellfleet, 140 tons, built at Dartmouth in 1861, has been sold to Jacob M Ames and others, of Norwich, for $10,000.

SCHR MARY S HOAG, of Harwich, 85 tons, has been sold to Eldridge & Stetson, and others, of Chatham, for $3,300.

Whalemen.

Ship Ocean, Capt Gifford, NB, reports her at Society Islands Feb 14, having taken 400 bbls sp oil since leaving Sydney.

Bark Cornelia, Poole, arr at New Bedford 29th ult from Atlantic Ocean. St Helena Feb 20, with 260 bbls sp and 600 do wh oil on board; sent home 620 bbls sp oil.

Spoken—Bark Gipsey, Robinson, NB, on a cruise, all well, Feb 19, lat 31 57 S, lon 81 11.

Spoken, &c.

Steamship Primrose (Br), Bain, from NYork for Shanghae, March 19, no lat, &c.

Ship Lawrence, Johnson, from San Francisco for Liverpool, Feb 15, no lat, &c.

Ship J G Richardson, Kendall, from Callao for Bordeaux, March 15, no lat, &c.

Ship Francis Hilyard (Br), Lovell, from NYork for Melbourne, March 15, no lat, &c.

Ship Martha Rideout, Foote, from Moulmein for Falmouth, off St Helena—by the Offor, at Liverpool.

Ship Frank Flint, Colby, from Callao for Liverpool, March 6, lat 3 26 N, lon 24 30 W.

Brig Arab, from Gibraltar for NYork, April 20, lat 32 35, lon 67.

Foreign Ports.

ANTWERP, April 18—Arr Favorita, Brown, Callao. Sld 16th, Orion, Cook, NYork; 16th, Japan, Swennes, do.

ARDROSSAN, April 14—Sld A. G. Lovitt, Perry, NYork (and put into Greenock 18th leaking 12 inches per hour).

ALGECIRAS, March 23—Arr Antoinetta, Viola, Palermo (and sld for NYork).

BREMEN, April 16—Arr Hansa (s), NYork.

BORDEAUX, April 14—Sld Saga, Hansen, NYork; 17th, Louis Cerard, Rose, NOrleans.

BANGKOK, Feb 12—Sld Peerless, Roberts, Singapore.

BUENOS AYRES, Feb 26—Arr Providence, Leavitt, NYork. Sld 29th, Lorenz Von Ehren, and Henriette, Muller, Boston; March 4th, Prima Donna, Sawyer, NYork; G H Soule, Stover, Akyab; 8th, Alabama, Baggs, NYork; 6th, Eliza, Westrow, do.

COWES, April 14—Arr Hansa (s), NYork; 15th, Germania (s), do.

CARDIFF, April 12—Sld Panther, Lothrop, NYork; 15th, Herida, Tremaith, do; 16, E A Souther, Dennis, and Alice Vennard, Kelly, do.

CALCUTTA, prev to March 26—Arr ships National Eagle, Matthews, Rio Janeiro; Cutwater, Dwight, Singapore.

DEAL, April 14—Arr Southampton, Whitney, London, London (and sld for NYork); 15th, Italia, Drummond, California for London (and proceeded).

FALMOUTH, April 13—Arr North America, Collier, Callao (and sld 15th for Antwerp).

FAYAL, March 27—Arr bark Jene, Smith, from Boston for Palermo, dismasted (See Miscel.)

GRAND CAY, TI, April 18—No Am vessels in port.

GLASGOW, April 18—Arr United Kingdom (s), NYork. Sld 13th, Sol Wildes, Wale, NYork; 14th, St George (s), do.

GIBRALTAR, April 12—In port bark Warren Hallett, Gibbs, from NYork, arr 10th, for Malta 13th. Sld 11th, schr Gazelle (Br), Meshel, Mazaman and NYork. 10th, 11th and 12th, strong East wind.

Arr at do 8th, Lucy A Nickles, Ford, Licata (and cld for Boston); Volunteer, Gorham, Messina (and cld 9th for New York).

HAVANA, April 25—In port barks Sheffield (Br), Demolloe; Fortune (Brem), Fraucke; D C Yeaton, Pote; Gen Berry, Hoover; Union, Orr; Enoch, Boober; Benner, Rogers (Brem), Korice; Rainbow (Br), Makay; Alerto, (Br), Gunn and Amazon (Swe), Overgaard, for NYork; Windward (Br), Eldridge, and Jane Ross (Br), Brush, for Boston; Water Lily (Br), Melcherton, for New Orleans; S B Carlton, Orcutt, for Philadelphia; Wm Van Name, Cook, for do; Caroul (Br), Bailey, Falmouth; Yuba (Br), Haines, unc; brigs Sarah E Kennedy, Hodges and Amina (Br), Frase, for NYork; Bothany (Br), Parker; Olive Frances, Small and Stranger (Br), Campbell, for Boston; Fannie Lincoln, Hardison, for Philadelphia; O Boreham, Thornton, for Portland; Keyling, Ladd, unc; Jas Davis, Staples, do; schrs Fanoia, Vance, for Philadelphia, and the recent arrivals.

HAVRE, April 12—Arr Jeune Marie, Verre, NYork.

HAMBURG, April 12—Arr Delfhaven, Freese, Callao; 13th, Valley Forge, Cowell, do. Sld 16, Donau, Heitch, NYork. Sld from Cuxhaven 11th, Zingari, Johnson, NYork.

HELVOET, April 17—Arr Willem Jacobus, De Vries, NYork; 18th, Amanda, Runge, do; Edith, Ericksen, Philadelphia.

LIVERPOOL, April 13—Arr Magellan, Cummings, San Francisco; 15th, Industry, Linnell, and Margaret Pugh, Williams, do; Queen, Arcas, NYork; Edinburg (s), Roskell, do. (and sld 19th to return); 16th, Olympus (s), McMickan, do. (and sld 19th to return); America (s), Harrison, Portland; 12th, China (s), Anderson, NYork.

Sld 12th, New World, Knight, and Underwriter, Benson, NYork; Ironsides, Oliver, do; 14th, Orient, Hill, and Young America, Jones, do; 16th, Ada Raymond, Boston; W B Dinsmore, Foster, NYork; 18th, Tecumseh, Sponagle, Philadelphia; Sophia McKenzie, Cragin, Bangor, Me; 19th, Mutlah, Miller, Boston; 20th, F P Sage, Stevens, and Guy Mannering, Dollard, NYork; 21st, Tuscarora, Dunlevy, Calcutta.

Ent out 15th, Kenilworth, Penniston, Smith (s), Jodkins; Connecticut, Lucas, and Cultivator, Russell, NYork; 14th, Chimborazo, Lorensaler, and James L Bogart, Hodgson, NYork; Light of the Age, Alexander, Manila; Gumming, San Francisco; 15th, E Greeley, Cutler, Boston; Constellation, Mulliner, and Thos Harward, Call, NYork; 16th, D Hoadley, Harden, do; Vancouver, Carlisle, Philadelphia; St Thomas Packet, Bignell, San Francisco; 19th, Martha, King, Boston; J Thompson, Blake, NYork; Oasis, Tripp, San Francisco.

LONDON, April 16—Arr Christabel, Job, NYork; 19th, John Gladstone, do; Hudson, Potter, Calcutta; Alameda, Malloy, do.

Cld 13th, Susan Howland, Gillis, Cardiff and NYork (and sld from Deal 15th).

Ent out 14th, London, Moore, NYork; American Congress, Woodward, do.

LEGHORN, April 2—Arr Mary E Ladd, Ellis, NYork.

LAGUNA, April 12—Sld Shamrock, Largon, San Francisco.

LIMERICK, April 14—Arr Undine, Bata, NYork.

LONDONDERRY, April 15—Arr Liberty, Willes, NYork.

LISBON, April 10—Sld Minnesota, Matthews, Boston.

MARSEILLES, April 11—Sld E E Spearing, Rogers, Boston; 14th, Jeune Adele, Derrian, NYork; Martha, Card, do.

MALAGA, April 7—Sld Saxon, Green, NYork.

MONTEVIDEO, March 13—Arr Laurens, Roberts, NYork. Sld 3d, Flor del Mar, Wiswell, NYork; 9th, Para, Alexander, do.

March 14—The C B Hazeltine, Ray, from Naples, arr here 22d in distress, and left 5th for Callao.

NEWPORT, April 15—Sld J A Pierce, Delap, NYork.

OPORTO, April 10—Arr Halcan, Schroeder, NYork.

PERNAMBUCO, March 16—Sld Carola, Granetick, NYork.

QUEENSTOWN, April 20—Arr Helios, Philadelphia.

ROTTERDAM, April 14—Cld Patriarch, Sambirt, Lion, New York.

RIO JANEIRO, March 18—Arr Piccadilly, Sims, Boston; Vampire, Blandford, NYork; Pollux, Seehaen, Philadelphia; Nautilus, Steffen, NYork; 20th, Glockauf, Reidel, do. Sld 11th, Venus, Dollard, NYork; 12th, Palme, Krause, Baltimore; Cleopatra, Daneberg, NYork; 13th, Salween, Scott, NYork; 18th, Carl, Pettersen, California; 19th, Ideal, Seaggie, NYork.

RIO GRANDE, Feb 13—Arr Storm Bird, Le Boeuf, NYork; 16th, Lucy Darling, Contra, do; 24th, Hannah, Allen, do; March 14th, Ocean Steed, Track, Rio Janeiro. Sld 17th, Harmonie, Buhler, NYork; 19th, Hillsgonde, Heikamp, NYork; Havelock, Moat, do.

ST STEPHEN, NB, April 21—Arr schrs Nellie, Clark, Matanzas; 21st, Christian, Larkin, Cuba. Cld 23d, schr Oliver Cutts, Tampe, NYork.

SMYRNA, April 4—Arr Stamboul, Mason, Boston.

SCILLY, April 12—Off, Deut Kaiser, from NYork for Rotterdam. Sld 13th, Emma, Schourage (from NYork), Antwerp.

TRIESTE, April 15—Arr Maria Morton, Woodward, NYork.

WATERFORD (Passage), April 17—Arr Sunderland, Pollick, NYork.

American Ports.

BOSTON, April 30, PM—Arr schrs Clara L Sparks, Sparks, Jacmel; Pequonnock, Burroughs, Philadelphia. Cld steamer Saxon, Matthews, Philadelphia; Br ship Virginia, Armstrong, Portland; schrs S A Hammond, Paine, Norfolk via Fortress Monroe; James Martin, Harding, Washington; Elouise, Thacher, Philadelphia; Flying Dragon, Daniels, Georgetown, DC; E W Pratt, Weeldon, and James English, Somers, NYork.

May 1—Arr steamer Cassandra, Hallowell, NYork; ship Good Return, Brooberg, Bathurst, WCA; brigs William H Townsend (Br), Hill, Demerara; Anna T Jordan (Br), Partridge, Cienfuegos; Abbott Lawrence, Fuller, Baltimore; schrs Laura Hazer, and C W Dyer, Hearne, Taugier; Mercy Taylor, Dennis, Georgetown, DC; Helena P, Warren, Choptank River; L A Danenhower, Barrett; Althea, Corson; Ellwood Doran, Jarvis; L P Pharo, Collins; John Moye, Rich; P Boice, Boice; Clarabel, Cottrell; White Squall, Adams; Eliza Neal, Weaver; E T Adams, Allen, and Alice B Chase, Philadelphia; Grapeshot, Snow, NYork. Sld April 30, steamer Exchange; May 1, steamer Saxon; ships Magnet, Brenda, Waverley, Island Home, and Switzerland; barks Burnside, Moneynick, and Margaretta; brigs Najadm, and Example, all sld from the Roads on Friday night.

24—Arr brig Elizabeth Schade, Buenos Ayres; Firm, Surinam.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORNS, BUNIONS, BAD NAILS, TENDER FEET, &C., cured without pain by Dr. RICE, Chiropodist, No. 59 Bowery, over Citizens' Bank. Rice's Annihilator cures Corns, Bunions, Chilblains, &c. By mail, 50 cents.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.—THOMAS R. AGNEW, THE great grocer, tea and flour dealer of this city, corner of Greenwich and Murray streets, is now selling Teas, Coffees, Flour, Wines, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups and everything else used in every family, cheaper than any other dealer in the United States. One price cash house. Wholesale department 282 Greenwich street; retail corner of Greenwich and Murray streets.

DREADFUL FIRE IN CHATHAM SQUARE.

A Whole Family Burned to Death, Consisting of a Mother and Her Three Children.

A Policeman and Other Persons Injured by the Falling of a Wall,

&c., &c., &c.

At three o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the dwelling apartments of John Sullivan, situated at No. 210 Chatham square, corner of Doyer street, on the third floor, the entrance to which is at No. 1 Doyer street. Sergeant Walsh, of the Sixth precinct police, was near to the premises, and, hearing the cry of a woman in distress, hurried to the said house and rushed up stairs to the third story. There he met Mrs. Sullivan and her four children and Mr. Sullivan leaving their apartments. The Sergeant says he distinctly saw the fire burning in Sullivan's room, apparently in or near to a bed. The smoke and fire spread rapidly, compelling the Sergeant to make a hasty retreat.

The same entrance also led to the third floor of the adjoining building on Doyer street, occupied by a German named William Henning, whose family consisted of a wife and three small children. The flames extended from Sullivan's room across the stairway, cutting off all escape by the stairs. Soon after Mr. Henning was seen at the third story window of his apartment, making signs to jump. The police and others called to him, begging him not to jump, as a ladder would soon be there. However, the poor fellow became so pressed by the fire and smoke that he sprang from the window, landing on the sidewalk, breaking one of his legs and otherwise receiving serious if not fatal injuries. He was conveyed to the New York Hospital by the police. Mr. Henning's family were unable to escape, and his wife and three children perished in the flames. When found by the police and firemen their bodies were completely burned to a crisp.

Captain Jourdan ordered the bodies to be removed to the station house, where they were taken to await the action of the Coroner. Several policemen and firemen had a narrow escape. The top story of the front wall on Chatham square suddenly fell at the time roundsman Peter Ryan, of the Sixth ward police, was on the wooden awning in front, removing some chairs belonging to one of the tenants. He was knocked off by the bricks, but luckily escaped without broken bones, receiving only cuts on his head and hands. Several of the insurance patrolmen had just at this moment emerged from the cellar, where they had been covering up property. They were knocked down, and George Stuyvesant received some body bruises and his face was cut. He was conveyed to his residence by his friends. Peter Shields was also bruised on the left shoulder and side.

The origin of the fire is considered by some of the tenants as very suspicious, and Fire Marshal Baker, being on the spot, was called at once to investigate it.

The following is an account of the losses and insurances of the occupants:—

First floor of No. 210 Chatham square, occupied by Daniel McNulty, liquor store. Damaged by water and breakage about $300; insured for $800 in Citizens' Insurance Company.

Second floor of same building, occupied by S. Cooper, electroplater. Damaged by water and fire about $500; insured for $200 in the Brevoort Insurance Company. Mr. Cooper also occupied apartments on same floor for his family.

Third floor, occupied by John Sullivan and family. He carried on the leather currying. It is said Mr. Sullivan was moving, and had moved the most valuable part of his leather. His loss is estimated at about $300; insured for $100 in the Market Insurance Company.

Fourth floor, occupied as a carpenter's shop by J. Levy. Loss about $200; no insurance.

No. 1 Doyer street, first floor, occupied by George Sanders, boot and shoe maker; got out the most of his stock. Loss about $100; no insurance.

No. 3 Doyer street, occupied by Charles Bomb, dealer in matches. Stock damaged by water about $100.

Second floor, occupied by William Henning, table maker. Stock damaged by water about $200; insured.

Part of same floor, occupied by William Hair, jewelry box maker; loss about $150.

The third floor of this building was occupied by William Henning, whose family perished in the flames.

No. 204 Chatham square, first floor unoccupied. The second floor, occupied by Mr. Thwaite, photograph gallery. Damaged by water about $1,000.

The top floor was occupied by Mrs. Cunliff; almost all her furniture was destroyed. Loss about $200; no insurance.

No. 206, hat and cap store, occupied by C. H. Zogalia. Stock damaged by water about $1,000; no insurance.

No. 208, clothing store, occupied by Michael Ritch. Stock damaged by water about $500; insured for $3,000 in the Citizens' Insurance Company.

Basement of No. 208, occupied by John Dukes & Brother, trunk makers. Stock damaged by water about $100; insured for $300 in the Rutgers Insurance Company.

The buildings No. 210 Chatham square and No. 1 Doyer street are owned by Mrs. Burrell. The damage done to them will amount to about $5,000; said to be insured.

No. 208 Chatham square is also owned by Mrs. Burrell. It is damaged about $1,000.

No. 206 is also damaged about $500; insured.

In concluding this report we must state that Captain Jourdan, Sergeant Walsh and the men under their command are deserving of the highest praise for the very efficient manner in which they kept order and assisted in saving life and property.

Since writing the above we have learned that William Henning died in the hospital of the injuries received.

The names and ages of the unfortunate family who lost their lives are as follows:—William Henning, aged 22 years; Mary Henning, aged 25 years; Wm. Henning, Jr., aged 4 years; Maria Henning, aged 2 years; Charles Henning, aged 16 months.

The remains are at the Sixth ward station house. Coroner Ranney yesterday empannelled a jury, and to-day he will commence a thorough investigation into all the facts connected with the melancholy occurrence. Numerous witnesses have been summoned to appear and give their evidence in the matter.

The Mining States and the Mining Operations.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

In your issue of Tuesday last, you say "Mr. Sylvester Mowry has published a long letter, stating that the mining States would rebel, secede, and smash and nullify everything, if Congress attempted to take possession of what belongs to the government in those regions." The HERALD has never treated anything I have written in reference to Arizona or the Pacific slope unfairly, and I am sure it does not intend to misrepresent my letter to the World. But it appears to me quite clear that in your remarks quoted above you beg the question at issue: do the mines that have been occupied and worked for years, without prohibition, and with the implied assent of the government, and upon which costly improvements have been made, belong to the government? The question is not, shall the government seize its own? but, shall it take the property of the miners?

There can be no doubt of the right and power of the government to segregate the unoccupied mineral lands, to appoint agents and scientific experts to examine and select them, and to fix a price per acre or per foot. It is purely a question of expediency; it would be beyond question a most foolish thing to do. Any man of sense who examines the subject can see this at a glance if he looks at what has been done without government interference by individual enterprise, and counts up the vast addition to the productive power and wealth of the country derived from the mines now in operation. It is equally clear that the government has neither the right nor the power to seize the mines now held and worked by actual possessors, and I think until some one shows the contrary, that my letter to the World proves this conclusively. At least every man, whether practical miner or capitalist, who owns mining shares, agrees with me; and neither in numbers nor means are we to be despised if it is to be made a question of force.

When did the government ever get more than the price fixed by law for unsurveyed public lands, which had been settled on, improved and made worth thousands of dollars per acre, instead of the entering price, $1 25, when they were surveyed and sold?

The sales of Leavenworth City and other valuable points in Kansas are a good illustration. In the very teeth of a large force of the regular army, these lands were bid off by a combination of settlers at the government price, $1 25 per acre. Any man who attempted to bid over this price was then and there killed. That was only "a tempest in a teapot," but it is worth while remembering. The House of Representatives has done wisely in laying on the table the very extraordinary proposition of one of its members, authorizing the President to take possession of the mines of Colorado and Arizona. I congratulate the Hon. Mr. Washburne upon his very sensible remarks "that the President could only do it by use of the military power, and that might produce civil war," and I am glad to find so eminent a republican, and therefore government authority, so entirely in accord with the views of the miners.

There have been three propositions of decisive legislation upon the subject of the mines introduced [illegible]

SEE SUPPLEMENT SHEET